LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
Bicycles
Latest stock received, list on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 79 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London. Callin at Marseilles.

Passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th June ..	"NAGOYA" X ..	6,854
11th ,, ..	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
18th ,, ..	"MALWA" * ..	10,911
25th ,, ..	"NEURALIA" ..	9,082
2nd July, ..	"KASHGAR" ..	8,840
9th ,, ..	"KARMALA" ..	8,983
16th ,, ..	"DELTA" ..	8,087
23rd ,, ..	"NARKUNDA" * ..	16,415
30th ,, ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
6th August ..	"CALEDONIA" ..	7,572
13th ,, ..	"SYRIA" X ..	6,683
20th ,, ..	"MANTUA" ..	10,902
27th ,, ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092

"NAGOYA" } Through steamers from
X "DELTA" } China calling
"SYRIA" } Bombay for mails only.

"MALWA" }
* "NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from
"MANTUA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
2nd June ..	"CHANDA" ..	6,169

Has second saloon accommodation for limited number of gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer	Remarks.
10th June ..	"DILWARA"	To Colombo, Straits and China
28th ,, ..	"MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
2nd June ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd	LIGHTNING	Karachi & P. Gulf.
3rd	BARALA ..	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passages for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with .

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers Tons sailing about Remarks
Canadian Leader 5500 in July Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 165.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	C. Okuda	16th May	6nd June
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	25th ,,	12th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	15th June
Indo Maru	Y. Fukuno	18th June	28th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bellard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	14th May	26th ,,
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	26th ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	15th ,,	25th ,,
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	25rd ,,	6th ,,
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	12nd ,,	4th July.

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
†This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.
For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street,
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sand hurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceedin Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoskima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yansi
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance s of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued ammounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
40-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 35,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited, The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currecy Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloile
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital .....Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrened amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghbai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 515, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 38 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Bera rand U.P., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

EMPIRE OF IND A LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary. K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City Head Office Lahore.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary* G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary*,
Bunder Road, Karachi. LITTON'S BUILDING,
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare out-rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 809, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.
According to the Gov. of India I. Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tings (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

NOTUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Per Year	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—L.M. & S. or M.B., B.S. for a Charitable Dispensary at Bazargate Street, Fort. Apply GOVINDJI RUTTONSEE 22, Elphinstone Circle, between 12 to 4 p.m.
A R399

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINEER for a Bombay Factory Workshop. Experience essential. Good prospects for able men. Apply to Box No. 4047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9569

WANTED.—Influential Travelling CANVASSERS, to secure orders, for Swadeshi Piece-goods on Commission basis, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply K. SHANKERLAL & CO., Manek Chawk, Ahmedabad.
A R 298

WANTED A COMPETENT ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
A R 9540

WANTED a good FOREMAN-FITTER, one with experience of erecting Sprinkler Installations preferred. Apply by letter stating experience and salary required to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Fort, Bombay.
A C9632

WANTED—For the present temporarily, a MEDICAL MAN with qualifications not lower than L.C.P.S. (Bom.) or Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as Assistant Medical Inspector, Municipal Schools, on Rs. 160—10—200 per month, plus Rs. 30 C. A., plus Rs. 20 W. A. Apply by 10th June, 1921, to the SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Bombay.
A C9563

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced Taxi driver for new Taxi car. 20 per cent. earnings given. Must have passed Police test. Preference given applicants producing book showing previous earnings Apply Box No. 4029 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 359

WANTED immediately for the Victoria High English School, Dewas 2, Central India, a B.Sc., as SCIENCE TEACHER on a salary of Rs. 60-5-75 per month. Apply to the Undersigned, before 31st May, 1921, with testimonials stating past experience. B. N. BHAJEKAR, B.A., LL.B., Commerce and Education Member of Council, Dewas State 2
A C 9488

WANTED—Three CLERKS of good education knowing Typewriting and Accounts on three years' tour for service in British Somaliland on salary Rs. 120, on probation for the first year and after passing the elementary clerical examination will be paid Rs. 120 rising to Rs. 180, per month. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay with copies of testimonials.
A R 385

WANTED for the office of the Assistant Consulting Architect, Karachi, a capable ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN on the temporary establishment; must be expeditious and thoroughly conversant with building construction. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications, stating qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned.

(Sd.) D. R. H. BROWNE,
Executive Engineer, P. W. D.,
Karachi Buildings District.
A C9535

SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Hindu wants a POST as a Typist from 12 a.m. to 5 p.m. Apply to Box No. 4048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R402

HOUSE & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—No. 2 Bhaijiwanji Lane, first floor in Dr. Dalal and Brothers' house. Inquire on the premises.
C R401

HOUSE AND FLATS TO LET.

A COTTAGE in fine open space at Satara Road War Camp, Poona, well furnished to be let for the season. Apply to Dr. KHEDKAR.
C C9573

TO BE LET—Blocks, at Mount Road MAZAGAON in new Building, westerly view and opened from all sides with Electric fittings. Apply there 10 to 12 a.m. Allimahomed Virjeebhai.
C R368

TO LET for Vegetarian High Caste Hindoos only in a very healthy locality, newly built, airy and lighted family blocks, provided with electric light and separate accommodation of water pipe and W.C., near Sopari-bag Tram Terminus. Monthly rent only Rs. 61 to Rs. 65. Enquiries should be made of the PROPRIETOR, Krishna Building, Sopari-bag.
C R395

TO LET.—Large Building, with big Sea Frontage on Ballard Road. Most Suitable for Steam Ship Companies, Banks, Mercantile, Firms, etc. "Amarchand Building," Comprising of one ground floor and three Upper Floors to be let whole or in parts from July. For further particulars apply to the owners in writing or personally on the premises between 4-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Opposite Ballard Bundar,
Ballard Road.
C R 367

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath a W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—To buy or on long lease land 50 to 100 acres for agriculture with facilities of water within 100 miles of Bombay. Apply Box No. 4045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R392

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—8 brand new OVERLAND 4 CARS. What offers? Apply Box No. 4046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA C9566

FOR SALE—One "SUNBEAM" MOTOR CAR, touring body, 4-cylinder, 1921 latest Model, Brand New. Price very reasonable. Apply Messrs. HEPTOOLA NOORUDIN & Co., 351-353, Abdool Rehiman Street, Bombay.
JA R398

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—BOILER, second-hand or new. Apply GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K C9572

WANTED—A 10 ton Steam Road, Rolle quite new or almost new by some go maker—specification and quotation for t same should be sent sharp to The Presiden Municipalities, Alwar (Rajputana).
K C9499

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second-hand or new Doubling Frames, Sizing machines and Warping machines) Apply with specification and full particulars with lowest rates to C. AARON & SONS, Weaving Establishment Pappinisseri (North Malabar).
K R 330

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED for a local High School, 3 GRADUATES. Those having teaching and school experience will be given preference. Apply to Mr. S. A. TELANG, New Bhat Wadi Girgaon, Bombay.
M C9555

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, commences on the 6th of June, in the new large premises at Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo St., where intending students should immediately apply for prospectus.
R 388

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BAILING PLANKS in large quantity. Immediate delivery, also a lot of boop irons. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

LOST & FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A emporary receipt of the Preference Share No. 9422 of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), standing in the name of Acharatial Tribhovandas, has been LOST or MISLAID, if no other information is received within a fortnight a duplicate of the same will be issued. TEE LIQUIDATOR, The Bombay United Mills Co., Ltd., Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
PB R397

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER

LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

SATURDAY, the 4th instant, being a public holiday the Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on that day.
C 9545

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 6th instant the REGISTERED OFFICE of the EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED will be REMOVED to 24, Mangalore Street, Frere Road, near B. I. Office.

SHARIFF HASSUM & Co.,
Agents.
C9568

NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is invited to the advertisement in detail published in the "Mysore Gazette" dated the 2nd June, 1921, calling for tenders for the purchase of the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, up to 12 noon of the 30th July, 1921.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Officiating Director of Industries & Commerce
C9567

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on Saturday, the 4th Proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th May, 1921.
C 9513

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE HEAD OFFICE of the BANK will REMOVE from 7, Murzban Road, to the Bank's new Premises in Apollo Street, on 9th June, next.

The Bank undertakes banking business of every description on favourable terms. All possible facilities renderedto constituents.

Copy of Rules on application.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
C 9411 Ag. Manager.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extrasted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre.' For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate 59, Meadows Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LONAVLA TO VICTORIA TERMINUS.

FOR the convenience of the public returning from Lonavla, Khandalla and Matheran, a Special Train for a limited number of 1st and 2nd class passengers will be run to following timings on 3rd, 4th and 5th June, 1921.

		H.	M.
Lonavla	Dep.	16	45
Khandalla	Dep.	16	59
Neral	Arr.	18	10
	Dep.	18	20
Kalyan	Arr.	18	50
	Dep.	18	55
Thana	Arr.	19	16
	Dep.	19	18
Kurla	Arr.	19	36
	Dep.	19	38
Dadar	Arr.	19	46
	Dep.	19	48
Byculla	Arr.	19	56
	Dep.	20	14
V. T. Bombay	Arr.	20	25

No extra accommodation will be available on the 4 Up Mail and 22 Up Express trains on these dates and the Public are requested to take advantage of this train.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1921.
C 9562

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the poll of the Members of the Company demanded at the adjourned Annual General Meeting held on the 1st instant will be taken at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY next the 7th instant between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and that the adjourned General Meeting of Members will be held at Navsari Building aforesaid on the same date at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

The Company is advised that proxies can be registered within 48 hours of the adjourned Meeting. Proxies will therefore be received at the Bank Premises, 5, Wallace Street, Fort, upto 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 4th instant.

By Order of the Board
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.
C9577

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS business hitherto carried on with other business under the style or firm name of CROFT and FORBES, at Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay, has, as and from the 23rd May, 1921, been transferred to Mr. Frank Sidney Lund.

The said business of STOCK and SHAREBROKERS will in future be carried on by Mr. Frank Sidney Lund (who has acquired the interest of the other partners) under the name of FORBES and LUND at Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay, and all communications in connection with the said STOCK and SHAREBROKERS business should be made to the firm of FORBES and LUND at that address.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1921.
C9539

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ANY information regarding the WHEREABOUTS of the Norwegian Mr. ERLING JOHAN HYTTEN would be much appreciated by the NORWEGIAN CONSUL, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C9533

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VASANTRAO ATMARAM has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. THA. DEVIDAS TRICUMDAS, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Karwadi, otherwise called Naviwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 634 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, stables and outhouses standing thereon, and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the Naviwadi Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the property of Rao Bahadur Janardhan Vasudeoji and partly by the property lately belonging to the late Govindrao Ramshanker, on or towards the North by the property of Saraswatibai, wife of Vasantrao Atmaramji and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Vinayek Sadanand but now of Damodhar Ramchandra Sett, which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. 658, Old Survey No. 385 and New Survey No. 285, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4896 to 4898 and Street Nos. 36 38, 40.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1921.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9575

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned properties from NANABHOY HORMASJI MOSS, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the suit No. 2041 of 1918. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lien, maintainance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise how soever, are hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned within seven days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

I. All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land with the messuage tenement, well and trees standing thereing situate at or near the Western Side of Matunga Road, leading to Sion, containing by admeasurement (1506) one thousand five hundred and six square yards or thereabouts registered in Register Book of the Government Toka and land newly assessed under Collector's Old Nos. 144-11-29-106, New Nos. A2/15851, 14742, 14762 and 16596 and New Survey Nos. 8, 1 and 11/1034, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 4061, Street Nos. 1302, Madli Antop Hill and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Noor Mahomed Ibrahim Hoosein, on or towards the West by the property of Nowroji Nusserwanji Unwalla, on or towards the North partly and the property of Haji Suleman and others and partly by the property of Kharwa Bhagwan Pacha and on or towards the South by the Government Land.

II. All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Antop Hill, Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (274) two hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6/1034 and bounded on or towards the North-West partly by the property of Haji Suleman and others and partly by the property of Ismail Mahomed Adamji, on or towards the North-East by the property of Haji Noor Mahomed Ibrahim Hoosein on or towards the South-East by the property of Haji Noor Mahomed Ibrahim Hoosein.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1921.

MANILAL & KHER,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
65-67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C9576

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JUGALDAS HIRACHAND, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

NAROTAMDAS HIRACHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Old Hamman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. V. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. A. HAWARD.

The 16th day of May, 1921.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C9561

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Depot, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on 8th June, 1921, for contract for washing, cleaning and carrying out petty repairs such as fixing buttons and work invoiving a few stitches where necessary to garments and articles of necessaries, woollen and cotton as detailed below for the period of one year commencing from 1st June, 1921, on the following conditions:—

Cotton clothing	Per hundred
Light woollen clothing	„
Heavy woollen clothing	„
Blankets	„
Mattress cases	„
Pillow cases	„

2. The contractor will have to lodge a sum of Rs. 200 in Government Promissory Notes as a security deposit on acceptance of his tender.

3. The Ordnance Officer does not bind himself to accept any or lowest tender.

4. Tender forms can be obtained at the Ordnance Depot, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1.

W. DREW, Lieut., R.A.O.C.,
Ordnance Officer,
Ordnance Depot, Bombay.
Bombay, dated 1-6-1921.
TA C9560

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO RESPONDENT

(Order 21, Rule 14.)

IN THE COURT OF B. JOTINDRA MOHAN BASU SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF JHANSI DISTRICT.

Appeal No. 79 of 1920.

Bishwanath and another ..... Appellants.

against

Ram Dayal and 5 others ..... Respondents.

Appeal from the Decree of the Court of the Munsif of Jhansi, dated the 30th day of March, 1920.

To

Nathu, son of Khunni Bakkal of Moth in Jhansi District (Bundelkhand), at present residing at Bombay at the shop of Seth Chhannu Lal in Bambadevi, Marwari Bazar on his own behalf, and also as guardian of Chunnu alias Mutu minor. ..... Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE, that an appeal from the decree of the Munsif of Jhansi in this case has been presented by Bishwanath and another and registered in this Court, and that the 10th (tenth) day of June 1921, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal..

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 30th day of May, 1921.

SUB-JUDGE.

Note.—If a stay of execution has been ordered, intimation should be given of the fact on this notice.
C9564

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, one Oliver typewriter etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned:—

4 Pieces of washing check.

By the order of the party concerned:

Encyclopaedia Britiana

By the order of Shah Vanmalidas Pragjee and Co. and on account and risk of the party concerned:—

100 bundles heelds.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esqr. Acting Administrator General of Bombay and AdAministrator General of the Estate and effects of the following deceased gentlemen:—

Estate of Late Mr. Rajabally Peerbhoy:—

cupboards bedsteads, chairs, table clock, Lamps, Pictures Crokery and glassware, wearing apparels, copper, brass, German pots enemal and alluminium Pots, Tools, Jars, bottles water, chains, boxes, Toys, trunks, silver zanjirs, gold buttons, sundries, etc. etc.

The Effect sof Late Mr. L. Harkins:—

Wearing apparels such as shirts, coats, pants, singlets, collars, hats, socks, handkerchiefs, ties clubs, etc. etc.

The property of a Hindoo gentleman:—

One Fiat Motor Car 4 cylinder Touring body 20 H.P. in working order.

The Property of a Parsee gentleman:—

One Square shape Londan by "Windoer."

The property of a Hindoo gentleman:—

One Canoe Victoria almost new:

The property of a Hindoo gentleman:—

One Victoria with a Horse complete turn out.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION DEALERS, HOTELS AND RESTAURANT.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Of the stock in trade of the firm of Messrs. Minocher Kooka and Son; Provision Dealers 87 Abdul Reheman Street.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will by order of Messrs. Minocher Kooka and Sons, the proprietors who are retiring from the business sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th day of June, 1921 and on subsequent days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day at the premises as above, the whole of the stock in trade of the above firm consisting of 1— C. & B. Jams and Jellies; Morsons provisions of all kinds, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, Cadbury's Chocolates, South wells provisions Pears and other known makers Soap, Patent Medicines, and similar other kinds of provisions of well-known and standard brands.

The goods will be on view three days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 3rd June, 1921.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF PAREL ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Parel Road, and Cross Road, No. 4, on the Boards First Nagpada Estate in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-East by the said Cross Road No. 4, on the East by the said Parel Road, on the South and South-West by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Este and is delinated on the Plan drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3608, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467-72, Street Nos. 804-822 and 1-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors.

NOTICE.

As SATURDAY, the 4th instant, is a Public Holiday, our Weekly Sale of Carriages, Horses, etc., will not take place.

AUCTION SALE OF ASTRAKHAN CLOTH AND COLOURED BARI CLOTH, LAMPS AND BURNERS AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES, ASH OARS, LIFE BUOYS, GLASS LUBRICATORS, TAPPED NUTS, EMBROCATIONS AND CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, at 126, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers.

On account and risk of Sadashive Rajaram Desai of Moti Bazar:—

Marked M 1847 C Bombay 2 cases and 9 bales astrakhan cloth of black brown, Light Brown, Blue, Violet, Green and Mid Brown colours.

Marked M 1964 C Bombay—2 cases and 6 bales coloured Bori cloth of Light Green, Gold Dark snuff, light snuff colours.

On account and risk of Messrs. Rahim Cassum and Sons:—

1 case Burners and Lamps marked M R C C Bombay.

On account and risk of Ranchhod H. Shah:—

1 case motor car lamps of Automobile Supply Co.

By order of Messrs. Turner and Co. and on account and risk of the concerned parties:—

About 13 bundles Ash Oars, 16 trusses Life Buoys, 12 cases glass lubricators, 1 case embrocation, 4 cases carbolic acid crystals and 40 bags American Hexagon Tapped Nuts.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Hoosenbhai Ladhabhai and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagor Damodar Bapuji Padwal and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said Mortgagee by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st October, 1919, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on Wednesday the 29th day of June 1921, the immoveable property hereunder described.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Arthur Road with out the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 382 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 767 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 228 and 229, 230, 231 and 232 and Street Nos. 232-234 and 1 in rear 236(a) 238-240 and 1 in rear and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Babaji Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Fazel Peermahomed Mistry on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ismail Haji Hassum and on or towards the South by the said Arthur Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Thakoredas & Co. Solicitors at their office situate at 32-34 Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.

Telephone No. 1007.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BORA BAZAR STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Bai Nandkorebai, daughter of Haridas Dullabhdas and, on account and at the risk of Mohmed Hussein Gulam Ali Paliwalla, the purchaser of the Equity of Redemption under the Conveyance dated the 6th day of August, 1920, and made between Gulam Hussein Karimbhai, the mortgagor of one part and the said Mohomed Hussein Gulamali Paliwalla of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will pursuant to the power of sale, reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of December, 1919, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell the undermentioned property by public auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of June 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of suit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bora Bazaar Street, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2235, Street Nos. 203 to 205 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 559, New No. 5608, Old Survey No. 890 to 891 and New Survey No. 8715 and containing by admeasurement 103 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Jivan Ramji, on the West by the Bora Bazaar Street, on the North by the property of Mr. D. F. Commissariatwalla, and on the South by the property of Messrs. Pallonji Lakadwalla and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 61 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 500 TINS GHEE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.

500 tins Ghee.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES GERMAN CARBON PAPERS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.

5 cases each 40 packets each packet containing 1,000 German carbon papers, foolscap size Mark REX.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 TINS GENUINE WHITE PAINT, 1 BAG CHINESE BLUE AND 6 BAGS BLUE POWDER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.

120 tins each 28 lbs. Genuine white paint.
1 bag 84 lbs. Chinese blue.
6 bags 800 lbs. blue powder.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

In the Compound of the Jacob Sasoon Mills Laibag, Parel.

On SUNDAY, the 5th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Jacob Sasoon Mills Laibag, Parel, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room, complete suite of sofa and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, Milner's safes, revolving roll top office tables, Indian hand carved, tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed semigrand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and oleograph pictures, bedrooms double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble-top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich platedware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of R. Bottomley Esq.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable palatial furnished bungalow known as the "Virbaug" near the Old Commissariat house at the Shanker Sheth Road (Bombay Mahabaleshwar Road) Poona and another large bungalow on the opposite side of the said Virbaug and facing the Nala.

On SUNDAY, the 5th of June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable bungalows with their furniture etc. under instructions from Messrs. Hirji Khetsey & Co., and with the consent of Mortgagors Messrs. Kalianji Vardhman, Kanji Vardhman and Nursey Vardhman and also in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in the Vendors as the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of May 1918 and made between the Mortgagors and their mother Bai Virbai of the one part and the vendors as the mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of June 1918 and made between the Mortgagor Kallianji Vardhman of the one part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the other part, and the agreement dated the 8th day of April 1919 and made between the said Virbai and the Mortgagors of the first part, the said Kallianji Vardhman of the second part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the third part.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the village of Munjeri near Poona in the Taluka Haveli in the Registration District of Poona forming part of Survey No. 95 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 admeasuring 3 acres and 12 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Jethabhai Nursey and Kanji Vishram on or towards the South by a Nulla and burial ground on or towards the West by the property of Meghji Khetsey and Padamsey Ratansey and on or towards the North by the Nana Shanker Seth's Road together with their appurtenances and together also with all the furniture, goods, chattles and effects including the Gas fittings and water pumps and all other moveable property contained in the premises and outside thereof on the said piece of land and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

P.S.—The above land admeasures about 16,000 square yards on which a bungalow is built and which contains 2 large sq. yards having one big hall, two large drawing rooms, 1 large dining room, very large verandah in the front of the whole bungalow and 3 bed rooms all with dressing room and bath rooms attached, a large cooking house consisting of a large kitchen, dining room, store-room, 2 large verandahs. The whole front of the compound is fitted with Shahbad stones with a large fountain in the middle, large well, gas lights, gas machine, 5 horse stables, 1 carriage stable, 6 servant quarters, 10 cow stables, direct pipe connections. The entire furniture in the above bungalow is fitted by Messrs. Ahmed Devji by special order. It has also a separate guest house in its compound consisting of one large hall, 4 rooms and front gallery.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the village of Munjeri near Poona in Taluka Haveli in the Registration District of Poona forming part of Survey No. 94 admeasuring 1 acre and 1½ gunthas or thereabouts paying Government assessment of ten annas and six pies and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Manekji Jethabhai on or towards the West by a Nulla on or towards the South by Nana Shanker Seth's Road and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 93 together with their appurtenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

The above bungalow admeasures about 4,500 sq. yards having one big hall, two large rooms, four small rooms, galleries on both sides, four servant quarters, one horse stable and one carriage stable.

Further particulars printed conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 25, HUMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and Co. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act 1X of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th June, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing cloth caps, books and Co.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of of clothing cloth, umbrella, caps, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 3rd June, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

LAST NIGHT OF

SUCCESSFUL PICTURE BILL!

"THE MADCAP OF THE WELD."

Featuring MABEL MAY. An absorbing story of love, treachery and illicit gold-buying on the famous South African Gold Fields.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

FEATURE ATTRACTIONS!

"THE BEST MAN."

A Strange story of life.

Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

The most thrilling of all mystery stories

H. B. WARNER

in

HAUNTING SHADOWS

Do yon see shadows? can a Shadow Haunt you?

Then see Haunting shadows

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

GREEK MEETS GREEK

Comic

Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

Always a good Show

LAST DAF OF THE FOURTH WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT Episodes 10 11 and 12—of their powerful Serial

"The Broken Coin"

Featuring the three pre-eminently famous Stars

GRACE CUNARD, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present Episodes 7 and 8 of their entirely new Serial

"The Death Mask"

Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

AT AGRIPADA, RIPON ROAD, near the Salvation Army Quarters.

To-night! at 9-30 p.m. To-night!

Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

2 shows each day 1st show at 5 p.m. 2nd show at 9-30 p m. In Saturday night's performance Prof. Gopal Krishna Row of Mangalore will exhibit his marvellous feats of strength such as stopping the Motor Car in front.

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE

African Lions, Cheetas, Elephant Horses and dogs perform most wonderful feats. Artists, Acrobats, Boys and Girls work miracles on Monocycle, wire, Horizontal Bars, &c. and keep the audience Spellbound.

Bobby the Mathematical dog doing addition and substraction.

Prices:— Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and annas 8

V. G. Patwardhan, Proprietor. R. V. Patwardhan, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night at 9-30 To-Night

Edgar Warwick Comedy Company

To-night Friday 3rd June 9-30 p. m.

"THE LAST ACT"

N. & J. THORPE MAYNE'S MYSTERY PLAY

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre:

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

"THE PRICE OF INNOCENCE"

THE EMPIRE

To-day, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m

H. B. WARNER

IN

"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE"

From Nat Goodwin's Famous Stage Success

A Romance for those who are twenty-one years old and young.

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES. LD,

Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.

"Dhruva Charitra"

The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artists, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.

King Uthanpad....Mr. James McGrath.
Suniti.....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad.....Master Mohan.
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros.

SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

Please note the change of time.

LAST DAY OF THE THIRD WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Episodes 7 and 8 —(5000 feet)—of their exceedingly popular High-Class Society Serial

"WHEN WE LOVE"

This Serial will be finished in only Four Weeks.

The latest Topical Budget and a Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows to-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

ONE WEEK MORE!!!

Although we cannot grant you

ADMISSION FREE

we may guarantee you unusually wholesome and delightful entertainment—entertainment that will teach you.

JUST ASK A FEW OF OUR FORTUNATE PATRONS WHO HAVE WITNESSED our Show of

Maha Sati Anusuya

that is now being shown for a

SECOND WEEK

on account of the exceptionally great rush at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

BRING YOUR FRIENDS
BRING YOUR FAMILY

talk to them about this meritorious film

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

There will be no Prize Shows on Saturdays and Sundays from next week in pursuance of the order of the Government.

Complimentary and other passes will be of no avail in future at 10-30 show.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

EXCHANGE.

London, 1st June 1921

On London in Paris	46 43
In Germany	246 87
In Italy	73 65
Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	£5 5/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	£511/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	£6 5/8
— — — 6 m/st	£7

New York, 1st June, 1921

Demand Bills	391.25

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 1st June, 1921.

July	12 74
Oct.	13 50
Jan.	13 99

Liverpool, 1st June, 1921

July	8—18
October	8—57
January	8—80
March	8 88

London, 1st June, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 1/2	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2	Quiet
Bar Gold	105/9	Quiet

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 1st June 1921.

Stockholm	16.95
Christiania	25.56
Amsterdam	11.30
Switzerland	2219
Belgium	46 43
Athens	6775

Liverpool, 1st June, 1921.

Mid American Cotton Spot	8.18
Egyptian F G F Sakels	16.00

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON

(From our Correspondent)

Bombay, June 21.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 346 and after touching Rs. 345 advanced till Rs. 349. It then again declined to Rs. 346. The rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 348. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 346 and 349. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 349. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 350 and closed at Rs. 349.

Our market for ready cotton remained very firm yesterday and prices improved in the course of the day. We would advise our friends to sell their stock of ready cotton at the improvement.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 2nd June, 1921

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August, ...	349
Fully Good Bengal	July, ...	252 1/2
Fine Oomra	July,	303
"	September,	316

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August, ...	349
Fully Good Bengal	July,	251
Fine Oomra's	July, ...	302
" "	September,	339

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 2dd June, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	Fine	Good	Good,
M.G, Bengal and Sind				
" Punjab	273	258	243	
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	315	305	290	—
M.G. Central P, No. 1	345	335	320	—
M.G, Central P, No. 2	330	320	305	—
M.G, Broach	340	330	315	
Southerns 7		360	350	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/4
Bank Demand	1-3 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 5/8
Yes. Demand	285
American Dollars	405
Hongkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	266
Japan	192
Singapore	183

Market:—Quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

2nd June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	88	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

COPPER RATES.

2nd June, 1921.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	93	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	103	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	103	9	0
Do.	1 3/4	103	0	0
Do.	2	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch tola Joist		25	0	0
Copper English Bars		56	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0
Lead		54	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

630 p. m. 2nd June, 1921.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	74	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	4	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley	47	0	0
Castorseed	47	0	0
Ver Cootton Seeds Ready delivery	4	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Sept.	—		
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—		
Linseed May	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec.	—		
Rapeseed April-May	—		
Rapeseed June-July	—		
Teelseed Gujar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec.	—		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 1st June, 1921.

Cotton	8306	Bs
Wheat	17037	Cwts
Linseed	6264	"
Rape, etc.	66	"
Gingellyseed	341	"
Poppyseed	71	"
Groundnuts	983	"
Castorseed	561	"
Rice	18866	"
Myrabollams	308	"
Cottonseed	6363	"
Mowraseed	55	"
Gram	7048	"
Jowar	1139	"
Mowra	Nil	"
Barley	207	"
Bajra	4976	"
Coal	1600	Tons

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a m, 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29,703
Temperature of Air — degrees	88 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80 4
Dew Point	77 8
Relative humidity of Air	0 718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)	4-0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	94 0
Minimum do do	83 0
General direction of Wind / From Midnight to Midnight	S. SSW. WSW. W
Movement of Wind	Miles. 79

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, June 2.)

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Jacob, C.S.I., of the Bombay Political Department, has been granted furlough from the 1st to the 20th February 1921 in continuation of the combined leave granted to him by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, vice Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., on termination of his special duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., on relief, to revert as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Dadiba Kharshedji Mehta to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai to act as Extra Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudev to be Joint Judge and Addtional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr Govind Krishna Kale to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, is granted, with effect from the 30th May 1921, such privilege leave as may then be admissible to him in combination, with furlough.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. P. L. Thacker, Extra Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to exercise the powers which may be conferred under section 202 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The services of Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1921, for employment as Director, Labour Office, Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh Mahomed Hussain, City Magistrate, Karachi, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, and Custodian of Enemy Property, Sind and Baluchistan, vice Mr. W. N. Richardson, proceeded on leave.

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S.

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., is granted an extension up to 30th June 1921 of the furlough allowed to him.

Mr. F. A. Ingle to act as Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Central Division, vice Mr. S. D. Smith.

Mr. C. H. W. Lake to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Kolaba Sub-Division, vice Mr. F. A. Ingle.

Mr. J. L. Dias, to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, during the absence of Mr A. de G. Pinto, on leave.

Mr. Ramrav Annapa Hemmadi to be Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara, vice Mr N E Shrigley, proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Financial Department, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 14th May 1921.

Mr. E. Woods, Inspector of the amalgamated Factories, Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department, is granted privilege leave for five months and thirteen days in combination with furlough.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Desai, B.E., to be Senior Assistant to the Consulting Surveyor to Government, with effect from the 1st May, 1921, vice Mr. T. V Talim, on deputation

Mr. K. A. Gandhi, M.B., B.S., Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, has been granted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India further extension by six months of his study leave.

Mr. R. J. Kent, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, was permitted to rejoin his duties as Chief Engineer in Sind and Secretary Indus River Commission, on the 12th May 1921

OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

At the opium sale to-day one hundred chests of Benares opium were offered for sale but only ten chests were sold, as there were no buyers. For the rest, the sale proceeds amount to Rs. 45,625, the highest price per chest being Rs. 4570, the lowest Rs. 4555 and average Rs. 4562/8.

KOSMOS (Circular) TAXIMETERS

1st and 2nd class

Cannot be tampered with. In this respect we claim that they are quite different to the other Taximeters in Bombay.

They can be converted to Single Tariff in half an hour, when the time comes.

The meter before the car is hired. Note: No figuring is visible.

When the flag is down—and automatically looked. Figures now exposed.

We hire these Meters out at -/10 per day.
We keep them in order Free of cost.
We will exchange them for Single Tariff Meters when the time comes.

SOLE AGENTS:

STEWART—JACKS (Motors) Ltd.

6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

A SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

BUCK MISSED BUT VILLAGER KILLED.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, May 25.

Before Mr. W. F. Hudson, District Magistrate of Poona, Sergt. George Alan Coles, aged 42, staff clerk to the D. A. A. G., Headquarter Offices, Southern Command, was to-day charged under section 304(a) I. P. C. with causing the death of a cultivator named Deva Ananta by a rash and negligent act.

Mr. R. Sathe, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent, appeared for the prosecution, while accused was defended by Mr. Karaka, Barrister-at-Law.

Accused and three other soldiers went out shooting on Easter Sunday to Kem station in the Sholapur District, and the tragedy occurred in the course of the morning.

POLICE PATEL'S EVIDENCE.

Krishna Ramji, police patel of Upalwate village, examined for the prosecution, said he knew Deva Ananta, the deceased, who was a resident of Upalwate. Deva died about two months ago. Witness was first told of the occurrence by a Gossavi named Bundoo. Witness was sitting at the village gate between 7 and 8 a.m. on a Sunday when Bundoo told him a man was lying in a field. There were 10 or 20 persons with witness at the time Bundoo told him. Bundoo gave the dead man's name as Deva Ananta, said he was lying in a field at Satowle belonging to Khondiba Shelka, and added that he had some injury to his head. Witness went at once to the field in question. There he found two boys named Harichundra Bhau and Krishna sitting near the corpse. They were the brother and brother-in-law respectively of the deceased. There was a bleedings wound in deceased's forehead. A whip and turban were lying near the corpse. Two persons who had been military men came up and after examining the wound said they were of opinion the wound had been caused by a bullet. Witness then sent for one Namu Waman Kale and questioned him about the incident. Namu Kale said he had hear one or two reports of a gun and mentioned that the sahibs had gone eastwards, and that they had two Indian boys with them. He found the foot-prints of four persons wearing boots and of two barefooted in the neighbourhood of the corpse. He followed up the party with some men and came up to the sahibs and boys seated under a mango-tree. With witness was one Ghadghe who had been a military man and who told the soldiers that the patel wished them to accompany him to the village. The soldiers agreed to accompany them. At the village Ghadghe informed the soldiers that a man named Deva Ananta had been shot. The soldiers said they knew nothing about the death of Deva Ananta and thought that some other shooting party might have caused his death. Between 11 and 12 o'clock a police constable arrived and made some enquiries of the soldiers. One of the soldiers wrote out the names of all the party. Witness saw five rifles with the party. The constable allowed the soldiers to go and the two boys accompanied them. Witness then went to the village of Tempurne about 5 p.m. with a written report of the affair for the Sub-Inspector. Before the constable arrived the soldiers had offered to give the names of all the party and asked to be allowed to go, but he had refused to let them go. In the field from which he had brought Namu Kale the people were engaged in repairing a bund. Asked if he could identify any of the soldiers witness said he could identify all four. On it being explained to him that these four would be mixed up with a company of soldiers witness said in that case he would not be able to identify them.

Cross-examination of this and other witness was reserved.

BUNDOO'S EXAMINATION.

Bundoo Bhandoghur, a Mahratta Gossavi called as a witness, said he knew the deceased Deva Ananta. He saw him one Sunday morning about two months ago ploughing a field. Witness went to Satowla village to beg for alms. While h was begging he heard the report of a gun This was just when he had reached the house in Satowle—the house of Gunpatrao Patel. He returned by the same way he had gone, but in the field where Deva had been ploughing he did not see any ploughing going on. He went a short way into the field and saw the deceased Deva lying on the ground where he had been ploughing. There was no one in the field at the time. Witness went up to the body and saw blood issuing from a wound in the head. Deceased's brother and brother-in law, Harichandra and Krishna, were ploughing a neighbouring field. Witness went and told them of what he had seen. He then went and informed the Patel of the village.

Namdev Waman Kale, a landholder in the course of his evidence, said he heard two or three reports of guns on the morning in question, in the direction of Khondiba Shirkey's field. Some time later one Ghadghe came and acquainted him with what had occurred, and witness informed him that a party of soldiers, accompanied by two boys, had gone in the direction of some mango-trees belonging to a Mahomedan. Witness then went to see the body. Some of deceased's relatives had by then arrived.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mahadev Wasudev Balkrishna, Sub-Asst.-Surgeon at Kermala in the Sholapur District, said deceaseds' body was brought to him by a police constable on the 29th March for post mortem examination. He found a wound on the left side of the forehead. The cause of death was a compound fracture of the bones of the skull, the result of a bullet wound. He found the bullet embedded in the muscles at the back of the head. He handed over the bullet to the D. S. P. Death must have been instantaneous in the case of deceased.

A LAD EXAMINED.

Baboo Bhiwa, a Mahar lad, aged 14 years, said he lived quite close to Kem railway station. He saw the accused at Kem railway station some months ago. There were four other sahibs with him. This was when he saw them coming out of the railway station the previous evening. On the morning following their servant came to Lavia and himself and asked them to accompany the sahibs to carry their water bottles. The servant said they would be paid six annas a day. They agreed to go, and with them went four sahibs with four guns. The accused was of the party and carried a gun. From the railway station they went to Warshivna tank but they did nothing at the tank. From the tank they went by by-paths to the outskirts of Upalwate village. Here the party divided, two sahibs going one way and two another. Witness was not with accused's party but Lavia was. They separated because they had seen some deer. The deer saw them and started to run. One of the sahibs made a circuit to head the deer back, while the other sahib joined his two companions. The three sahibs looked about them and then lay down. Witness and Lavia sat down. Then the sahib who had gone to head off the deer drove it in the direction of the other three sahibs. There was only one deer and it ran in a westerly direction across a field. There was a man ploughing in this field, but he was going in the direction opposite to the course the deer was taking. Both he and Lavia warned the sahibs that there was a man in the field. One sahib replied, but witness did not understand what he said. They pointed out the man working in the field. Just then accused fired once, and the bullet hit the man who was ploughing, and missed the deer. The other two sahebs also fired but they too did not hit the deer. The man who was hit fell down. Witness said he could have taken three or four steps between the time he pointed out the man and the time the first shot was fired. The deer was about 100 yards away and the man some 30 yards further off.

Witness not being able to say for certain what the distances were, was taken outside the Court-room and questioned by the Magistrate with reference to people and things standing within view.

Continuing, witness said the full figure of the man could be seen from where the sahibs were. The sahibs asked witness and Lavia to accompany them and they went. They were joined by the sahib who had driven the deer when they reached the mango-tree. Some people then came and asked the sahibs to go to the village. At the village a constable from Kem took down the names of all the party and the Nos. of their guns.

ANOTHER LAD'S DEPOSITION.

Lavia Bhiwa, aged 12 years, who also acted as a carrier of the water-bottles of the party, confirmed the previous witness in his opening statement. From the tank they went (he said) between Satowle and Upalwate villages. While going in that direction they met another party of three sahibs, followed by a bullock cart. The other party were coming from Upalwate towards Kundar village. Their own party went as far as the boundary of Satowle village. There they saw a deer near a bund, and their party divided. They were on a spot which was slightly higher than the adjoining field. Witness confirmed the evidence given by the other lad as to the shooting and added that one of the sahibs went very close to the villager who was hit, but not quite up to him.

After Narayan Appa, police constable had deposed to taking the corpse to Kermala for post mortem examination by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the further hearing was adjourned to the 8th June, for the examination of Mr. McDonald, D.S.P. of Sholapur who was unable to be present on this day owing to indisposition through an accidental fall.

CALLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT CHEPAUK.

5 PERSONS KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 1.

Today a fatal accident took place at Chepauk, resulting in the death of five persons. While they were fast asleep in a house, the wall came down, burying them in the debris. The police appeared on the scene and removed the bodies on which they had the usual inquest subsequently.

TAGORE AS SPIRITUAL POET.

A correspondent writes:—

A lecture on Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's School at Bolepur was delivered on Saturday last by Mr. Morris, who is a French teacher in that school. In the course of his lecture, the young Parsi lecturer said what so many great European literary critics have already said, that Tagore is the most spiritual poet in the world to-day. This hurt Prof. Charlier who got up after the lecture was over and tried to convince himself and his audience that there wer Western poets to-day who were just as spiritual as Tagore. For example, he said, there is Mr. Edward Carpenter! Of course, we all have respect for Mr. Carpenter and his beautiful ideals, but is it not going too far to say that he is a great spiritual poet? Mr. Carpenter has got a sort of spirituality in him, but does Monsieur Charlier understand the difference between and the value of the spirituality that is created wholly by an individual living among materialistic surroundings, and that which is traditionally inherited, and only modified by the individual temperament of poet? The members of the Nobel Prize Committee at least knew the difference, and so, they awarded the prize to Tagore and not to Carpenter

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the crop and season report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 2:—

Irrigated crops in good condition. Picking of cotton is in progress. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Kolaba Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Kathiawar. Water for irrigation is generally deficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains were rising.

MULSI PETHA SCHEME

WRONG SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In support of the establishment of the proposed water Power Stations and the construction of the Mulshi Petha Dam, all possible details have been published by the Tata Co., about the utility of the works. No doubt in the present age, individualistic theories are the matter of the past and in every piece of work organization is considered to be real cause of strength and power. No one can deny this. History clearly proves that for material success in this world, the rule is the better the organization, the greater the strength But for human progress, material success alone is not the real end. In western countries, the present upheaval and disturbances in the social fabric are due to the absence of this consideration. Otherwise no steps are left over to make the organizations complete wherever they are attempted. The late European War presented the best instance of this.

These disturbances indicate that the aim of human life is something different from material success, which is only a means to that end.

In all important departments of human life then, we must consider whether the organizations we propose will serve that end. To compete against the modern American and European industrial races, it is necessary for us in India that we organise our powers too. For industrial development, electrical energy offers a great power and must be developed if we desire real progress in our industrial strength. But at the same time it is necessary that we should not develop it in a way which may tell upon the physical and moral condition of our fellowbeings extensively.

CITY LIFE AND VILLAGE LIFE—A CONTRAST.

To those who have studied the social conditions in the city as well as village life closely and minutely, it is well known that the Penal Code is more operative in the cities than in the villages in India. In the cities, the death rate is higher, the houses are more insanitary and their inmates more sickly than in the villages. The first condition of sound society is that all individuals should keep healthy and well. In spite of all the heavy roll of wealth of cities very few people enjoy good health there, while in villages, the dearth of good health is very rare. There the people enjoy purer air against the polluted atmosphere of the cities. Village life shows less diabolical crimes than the city life. In villages people generally live simple, straight and honest life instead of the demoralizing and degrading depravity of the town life. In the interests of the health of human body, and mind, the Great Rishis of India of old have ruled that in the third stage of life, every human being must live in *Van Prastha*. It is no secret that many European countries, noticed the evil consequences of the city life and took measures to rectify them. It is the misfortune of India that we are getting enamoured of the promiscuous growth of our population without considering whether it would lead to human happiness. The miserable health of the people in Bombay and Calcutta is in point in general. If we can read the signs of the times, then it is high time that our attention is arrested thereby

TWO INDISPENSIBLE ELEMENTS.

In organization of industries, there are 2 elements, which cannot be dispensed with. One is Capital and the other Labour. The former is possessed by a few, while the latter by many. It is human nature as developed by modern education that man first looks to his personal interests. Thus in an organization which is mainly run by capital, the capitalist cannot think so much of the labourer as of himself. The result is contrary to the natural order of things that a section of the organized body becomes more wealthy and consequently more powerful than the working section therein and interncine warfare sets in from the very outset. The present governmental measures of Factory Acts, International conferences and huge Strikes and questions of time of working, scale of wages and manner of treatment of workers and their unions all go to prove this.

A DARK PICTURE.

When the proposed Tata Co., generates enormous quantity of power, what do they propose to do of it? To take it to Bombay, to work more Mills, more Factories, more concerns and consequently to aid hurdling together of more human population. Already as it has been shown above, the inhabitants of large cities in India are leading a miserable life. Their whole time goes in looking about their physical wants and few find time to consider the mental and moral necessities. When more power will be available, their will be further growth of population resulting in greater pressure of living, greater dearth of accommodation and all the evil tendencies of the present Bombay City life will aggravate. Will it be a noble dream to realize?

We Indians ought not to do anything which may keep a large section of our fellow-brethren permanently sunken in mental misery and moral demoralization, which is inevitable owing to the need of the people to maintain thousands of butchers, coolies, sweepers, carriage-drivers, water-carriers and so forth. It is already high time that we endeavoured to reduce our large cities into useful towns of reasonable dimensions, where there should be no difficulty of water supply, conservancy and other sanitary arrangements and keep down distinctions and differences in our social strata.

Thus it will be seen that in the construction of the dam, not only the case of the famous Maulas, who are the descendants of the brave and gallant comrades of Shivaji, is involved but the demoralizing conditions and habits of a huge portion of our Indian population sinking down in perpetuity are starting in our face.

Stubborn Case of Boils & Pimples

"Can honestly say I am quite cured"

Our portrait is of Mr. W. BRIDAL, 27, Strand Street, Newtown, Mountain Ash, South Wales, Great Britain, who writes:

"It gives me great pleasure in telling you about the remarkable cure I found in Clarke's Blood Mixture for boils and pimples. After having suffered from time to time from both, and trying all kinds of so-called remedies, and being under doctor's treatment, I thought of Clarke's Blood Mixture, having tried it years ago with success for a similar complaint. After taking one bottle it seemed to drive them out, and after the second bottle I found a decided improvement, and continuing with your Mixture I can honestly say I am quite cured."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Uric Acid and the Kidneys.

Excess uric-acid is an active cause of rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, and may be both cause and effect of kidney weakness Heavy, indigestible meals, alcohol, over-work and irregular habits tend to create so much of this poison that the kidneys are overpowered by the strain of filtering it from the blood

Precaution and moderation will create less uric-acid, ease the kidneys' task and prevent unfiltered uric-acid from settling and crystallising in the arteries, muscles, nerves, and joints. These preventive measures may be completed by timely strengthening the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine provides successful treatment for even advanced forms of kidney complaint and such symptoms as rheumatism, stone, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, renal-dropsy kidney and bladder inflammation and uric-acid poisoning.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do not affect the bowels. They act solely upon the kidneys and bladder. Antiseptic, preventative and curative, this special kidney medicine is widely recommended for its thorough and time proved successes.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203. Prices Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52 Madow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DON'T BE PUZZLED

Insist on Having Only

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,

1-3, Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,

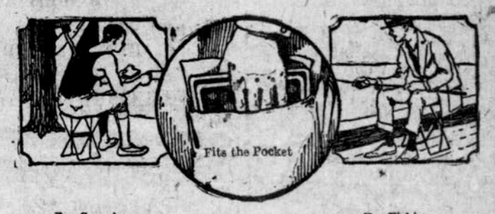
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

THE LOYALTY LAID UP.

Shareholders of the Company which owns the former hospital ship, Loyalty, which has since the war been used as a passenger carrying vessel plying between Bombay and Marseilles asked many questions at the annual meeting. The Loyalty is at present in Bombay. She has been in Bombay for nearly six months and there is no sign at present of her being put to any further use. It may be, says "Commerce", that Bombay will be the burial ground of this ship, which has such a fine record of war service but like so many other projects has not been such a success in the piping times of peace. The Loyalty has not yet reached her allotted span. At less than twenty years of age a ship should still be capable of useful service. Of this we have many instances even in the despised Indian built cargo sailing craft which ply these coasts and cross the ocean to Africa, but experts appear to have come to the conclusion that the Loyalty has aged rapidly and her rejuvenation so that she can pass the eagle eyes of the surveyors is not at all easy. That is why her future may be more a matter for the undertaken than the doctor.

The strike at the Union Dock and British India Steam Navigation Company workshop at Sulkia still continues.

QUALITY SUPREME
Madorina Watches
THE "HERMATIC" CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.
Sterl. Silver case from ..... Rs. 65
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 105
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 175
MADORINA WATCH Co. LTD.
Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.



NEFF

All-Steel

FOLDING STOOL

(PATENTED)

Fills a Long-Felt Want—Convenient and Comfortable

Fold easily and quickly to such small proportions that it can be slipped into any ordinary coat pocket. Weighs only 28 ounces (794 grams) and will support over 300 pounds (136 kg.). Price Rs. 8/- each. Discount to Trade.

Spring steel, black enameled. Perforated, non-stretching, flexible steel seat. Rust and vermin-proof.

No cloth used—no glue to soften and separate. Best and lightest weight all-steel folding stool ever built.

This mechanical marval is sold quickly by automobile supply dealers, department stores, hardware stores, and others. Correspond in your own language.. to

VISRAM BROS 4 WATERLOO MANSIONS BOMBAY.

KEEP YOUR EYE!

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our Lotte Honey Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 1-8, 2 dram Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal

Dep. 5. 6477

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE No. 96.

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.

Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.

All kinds of Stoves and parts in Stock.

CALL AT

D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,

Near Tram Terminus, Girgaon

Dr. BURMAN'S

NERVINE TONIC PILLS.

Are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous break down, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc. etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives. Will bring energy in every dose.

Price Re. 1-4. a phial of 30 Pills.

Packing and Postage Annas 6

Dr. S.K. BURMAN,

Tarachand Dutt St., CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, June 4.

King's Birthday—Bank Holiday.

MONDAY, June 6.

Result of the Inter. Arts Examination, University Hall, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 7.

Meeting of the Standing Committee Corporation Hall, 1-20 p.m. (B.T.).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mr. G. S. Arundale will lecture in English at the Hall of the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Fort this evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on National Education for India," illustrated by Magic Lantern slides. The lecture is open to the public.

SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Sasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Gulamhusun V. Patel, the total attendance for the month of May was 2919, out of which 540 were males, 1,107 females and 1,272 children

BOMBAY NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Marathi Rashtriya Shala Bombay will be open for the new terms on Monday the 6th June 1921 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) when new students will be admitted. The classes will meet in the Jariwala Building 1st Floor, Sandhurst Road, near Gandhan Maha Vidyalaya.

SARATHIYA PRAJAPAT G. H. SOCIETY.

An extra meeting of the Shri Sorathiya P. G. Hitechhu Society will be held on Saturday at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Northbrook Street in Kumbhar Guati Temple under the presidentship of Mr. Ramji Raja when the annual report of the Society will be read before the members.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the F Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Monday, the 6th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Srinivasa Building, Matunga, to consider and adopt the draft constitution. All members are requested to be present.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The regular lectures under the auspices of the Samaj commence from 4th of June. The following is the series for June:—(i) June 4 Mr. L. Y. Kothare on "Sword versus Pen"; (ii) June 11th Prof. C. S. Trilokekar "New Psycology and Yoga"; (iii) June 18th Mr. B R. Dhurandhar on "Poetry is more philosophical and useful than History; (iv) June 25th Mr. M. Y. Anandker on "Swadeshi Movement."

FATAL FALL FROM A CART.

The coroner held an inquest, touching the death of Parbatibai, aged 55, who was on the day before yesterday going along Mazagaon Road in a bullock-cart with another woman, and suddenly fell from the cart, whilst near the tram-terminus. Parbatibai because senseless as soon as she fell and died on the spot immediately.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries caused by an accidental fall from a bullock-cart.

THEFT BY HOUSE-BREAKING.

A novel way of house-breaking, namely, by opening wide the roof, has been reported to have been committed at the shop of a Marwari pawnbroker, named, Rupchand Chunnaji, of Elphinestone Road, who states that his shop was entered into some time during Tuesday night and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 2590, have been stolen from a wooden box.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has to elect 7 members for the All-India Congress Committee before the 30th June. Any person being a member of any District Congress Committee within the City, is entitled to be elected as a member of this Committee. Nomination for this election shall be received upto the evening of the 7th of June at the Office of the Committee. Nomination received after this date shall not be valid. Nomination forms can be obtained at the Office of the Provincial Congress Committee.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday, the 4th June, being a Post Office Holiday, on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English Mail leaving on Saturday, the 4th June.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders up to 4-30 p.m. on Friday.

Postings at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub-offices.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The 26th annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at the Hira Bag (junction of Nandewadi Road and C. P. Tank Road) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, 12th June 1921 for the purpose of transacting the following business: (I) To receive and adopt the Managing Committee's 14th Annual Report and the audited Accounts for the year 1920. (II) To elect the Managing Committee for the next year and (III) To appoint two Honorary Auditors for the next year.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Mandali will be held at the same place after transacting the business before the annual meeting to transact the following business:—(I) To put on record the grief felt by the Mandali at the untimely deaths of Mr. Shripad Yashwant Karande and Mr. Pandurang Gurunath Rege, two of the prominent workers of the Mandali. (II) To accept the resignation of Mr. Shantaram Vishwanath Diwadkar of the trusteeship of the Mandali and to appoint another in his place. (The Managing Committee has recommended the name of Mr. Shantaram Atmaram Sabnis, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, for the office). (III) To consider the Additions and Alterations proposed by the Managing Committee in the Mandali's Trust-deed. (IV) To consider the advisibility of establishing a "Foreign Education Fund", under the auspices of the Mandali. All members are requested to attend.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to 5 per cent. per annum.

ANTI-DIAMOND CAMPAIGN.

MOVEMENT AMONG INDIAN LADIES.

At the fourth session of an Anti-Diamond Conference held by ladies of the different sections of the Kanara Saraswat community in Bombay on the 30th May, 1921, under the presidency of Atiya Begum Fyzee Rahamin, the following resolutions, which have met with the approval of His Holiness Dr. Lingesh Mahabhagawat Kurtkoti, Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Karvir Peeth and Sankeshwar Peeth, and of the country's revered lady-leaders like Her Highness Nazli Begum Rafiya Sultana, Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Srimati Avantikabai Gokhale, were unanimously passed:—

I. That this Conference considers it imperative and urgent for the nation to declare a boycott on foreign diamonds for the following reasons:—

(1) The diamonds come almost entirely from the mines of South Africa, a country where Asiatics are treated as helots of the Empire; where, in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, white supremacy has almost become a passion and a religion; every diamond from South Africa may be looked upon as stained with the blood of several Indian martyrs of both sexes and marked with the sufferings, disgrace and insults inflicted upon Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi and their devoted followers and upon Mother India; with these facts now prominently before them, further patronage by the men and women of India of diamonds from that God-forsaken country would be tantamount to an exchange of their national dignity and self-respect for a glittering badge of helotry.

(2) Wherever diamond-wearing has become a popular custom among middle class women it has divided feminine society into two sections, the be-diamonded and the non-diamonded.

(3) The absorption of foreign diamonds is a heavy drain on the resources of our impoverished country.

(4) The Conference learns that the diamond mining industry of South Africa is carried on under circumstances of grave injury to the welfare of the indigenous alluvial diggers and, according to a representative of the "Johannesburg Star," the families of 40 per cent. of the diggers on the De Beers, Premier and Jagersfontein mines are in a pitiable state of starvation as a result of the continued depression in the diamond trade in Europe, which would show that although fabulous profits are made out of the industry by the foreign capitalists they do not recognize their moral obligations towards the poor diggers when in distress. In these circumstances continuance of purchase of South African diamonds by Asiatics would amount to a virtual co-operation on their part with these capitalists in their ruthless exploitation of a coloured race.

II. That this Conference appeals to the Authorities of temples in the country possessing foreign diamonds for the adornment of the images to discontinue their unholy use and present them by the 30th June next to the Tilak Swarajya Fund whose Committee should be able to dispose of them in such a way as not to prejudice the objects of this movement.

III. That this Conference warns Indian communities among whom foreign diamonds are in high demand, of the extreme uncertainty of diamonds as an investment to-day, owing to the slump in the European markets which, the Conference learns, has resulted in feverish endeavours among merchants in Europe to flood their stocks on India and which may bring about at any moment a heavy drop, followed by a continuous fall, in the prices of foreign diamonds in the Indian markets.

IV. That these Resolutions be given the widest publicity possible and copies thereof and a list of the journals in Asia and abroad to which they are to be sent for publication be also forwarded to the Associated Press of India and Messrs. Reuters, Ltd., Bombay, to the principal diamond markets of the world and to the following institutions and personages:—

(1) The Society for the Promotion of National Education and the Women's Indian Association at Adyar, Madras, and the Madras Provincial and District Congress Committees, who are hereby specially requested to take measures to discourage the undue popularity of diamonds in their jurisdictions as the increasing contact of other Indian women with diamond wearing middle class women from Southern India threatens to spread this pernicious custom further in other Provinces.

(2) Indian Women's Social and Educational institutions in general, Congress Committees of other Provinces, the All-India Congress Committee, the Swarajya Sabha and the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha of Bombay, and Indian Associations and Political Bodies abroad, for favour of necessary action.

(3) Mahatma Gandhi and other nationalist leaders of the country.

(4) Sir P. Theagaraya Chettiar, Sir M. Vishweshwaraya, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Mrs. Kamala Sathianadhan, Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, the Hon. Justice Dewan Bahadur C V Kumaraswamy Sastri, and other leaders of Southern India to whom this Conference earnestly appeals that, as millions of rupees must be disappearing every year from Southern India alone by its absorption of foreign diamonds, they accept at least the economic aspect of this movement and lend it their vigorous support and also exert their influence to discourage the baneful custom in that Province among gentlemen too of wearing foreign diamond ear-rings.

(5) The principal Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India.

ATIYA BEGUM'S ADDRESS

In her presidential speech Atiya Begum pointed out that the patronage of foreign finery like diamonds, imitation or spurious gems and costly cloth by Indians was against the spirit of their religion and dharma. Besides it poured away so much of poor India's much-needed money into the pockets of foreign exploiters. She congratulated the Kanara Saraswat ladies on the great movement initiated by them, which was essentially a spiritual movement, and upon their launching this campaign at the most opportune moment in the country's history. Pearls, she added, were an article of Asiatic origin, they were a thing of beauty and a joy for ever and must be more and more largely patronized by Indian women as a godsend to India. The foreign diamonds which came to India could never compare in quality and lustre with the celebrated Golconda diamonds, that is, our Swadeshi diamonds. She also laid stress on the imperative need for Indian women to give preference to Khaddar over foreign cloth as a religious duty and to introduce the charka in their homes, otherwise they would not become fit for Swaraj. She then announced that it was her intention to present to the Tilak Swarajya Fund by the 28th June, on behalf of the women of Bombay, a purse in which she would include on her own account among other things the foreign diamonds she possessed and exhorted the audience to contribute their utmost on that occasion. Application forms of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha were then distributed.

Srimati Ratnabai V. Sashital on behalf of the ladies thanked Atiya Begum for the honour done to them by presiding on that important occasion. The President was then garlanded, and the proceeding terminated with the "Vande Mataram" song.

FRACAS BETWEEN MAHOMEDANS AND JEWS,

SEVERAL INJURED.

4 ARRESTS MADE.

A fracas between a few Mahomedans and a few Jews, resulting in multiple injuries to some of the latter, took place at Nagpada on Monday. It appears that a Jew girl, Rozi Ellias, employed at the E. D. Sasson Mills at Chinchpokly, was living alone in a room in the Improvement Trust Chawl at Nagpada. Her neighbours are Mahomedans who live with families. Rozi used to receive some young Jew-friends at night, which her neighbours did not like and, therefore, there were frequent quarrels between herself and her neighbours. On the night of Sunday last at about 10-30, when Rozi was returning home she was assaulted by some Mahomedans. Some Jews living in the same locality on knowing about it came up and there was an exchange of blows between them and the Mahomedans. After the incident both the parties retired for the night without any party making any complaint to the Police.

The following night, a number of Mahomedans residing in that Chawl came out armed with sticks, and they were joined by others, and then they began searching for the Jews who had quarrelled with them the previous night. They proceeded towards Bellasis Road and entered a tea- shop owned by an old Jew and belaboured the old man and some of his servants. In the meantime some Jews also came to the spot and a free fight between them and the Mahomedans continued, in the course of which the Mahomedans seemed to get the better of their opponents many of whom fell injured.

The Police was informed and Deputy Inspector Bird proceeded to the place and arrested four Mahomedans and removed the injured Jews to the Hospital, where they were treated and allowed to go home.

The arrested four persons were placed before Mr. Khandalawalla at the Mazagaon Police Court, with a charge of rioting and abetment. The hearing of the case against them has been postponed and they have been let on bail.

CONCERT BY INDIAN GIRLS.

A concert was given at the residence of Mr. Singh, of the Telegraphs, at ... Road on the 1st June by some In... of different communities aided by a ... small boys. The proceedings commenced with a popular Bengali song sung in chorus by the whole troupe, and an elaborate programme of 14 items of a varied character, such as dialogue, acting, singing and music (both English and Indian), was successfully gone through. It is difficult and even unpleasant to single out names for distinction when all had played their allotted parts very well and each bore the impress of a careful training and long practice. Yet the palm of excellence for an all round play will have to be conceded to Miss Amba Singh, who gave the promise of a great artiste. Miss Pomilia Chatterjee was not a bad second in the race for in acting and Miss Cecilia Chatterjee a close third. Miss Dowlet Mistry rendered a good account of herself particularly at the piano on which she played some fine pieces of music to the appreciative audience.

As the ambitious programme absorbed all the juvenile feminine energies the task of receiving the people was entrusted to order hands in the persons of Mrs. Singh and Mrs. Chatterjee, who were all attention to the guests and dispensed to them sumptuous light refreshments.

An altogether pleasant evening was passed, and the performance they gave reflects great credit on the girls and that is further heightened by the fact that they had trained themselves.

RASH VICTORIA DRIVING.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before a bench of honorary Magistrates, consisting of Rao Bahadur A. W. Shete and Mr. E. K. Hirjibedin, Shurchand Shiredi, driver of a private victoria, was charged with rash and negligent driving.

The accused, it appears, was driving the Victoria from Chowpatty to Null Bagar very fast and without giving necessary warning to the way-farers and when at Goalpitha he knocked down a Hindu labourer who was going ahead with a box on his head.

The bench on the evidence convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 out of which Rs. 5 to go the injured man as compensation.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Advocate-General Madras, is shortly proceeding to Simla, where he will have a interview with the Viceroy.

The Government of Madras have ordered all copies and translation thereof of an Urdu phamplet entitled "Khan Harniam" to be forfeited.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. Sachidananda Sinha on Wednesday afternoon.

H. E. the Governor of Madras and party left Viceregal Lodge on Thursday.

The rate of interest of the Imperial Bank Madras Branch has been reduced by 1 per cent. The rate is now five per cent.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO INTERVIEW

In the course of a brief interview Mahatma Gandhi assured Mr. B. F. Bharucha that he would positively give an interview to the Council of the Parsi Central Association sometime in the middle of June, and that he gladly consented to address a Parsi gathering under the auspicious of the Parsi Political Committee.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. V. J. Patel have also consented to speak under the auspicious of the above Committee.

PAY OF MAMLATDARS.

INCREASE GRANTED.

The orders of the Secretary of State on the scheme for the revision of pay of Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars have been received. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to announce that the Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars who are now in five grades will be in two grades with the following rates of pay.

Present grades and rates of pay.

Rs. 250.
Rs. 225.
Rs. 200.
Rs. 175.
Rs. 150.

Revised grades and rates of pay.

First Selection Grade, 275—15—350.
Second Grade Rs. 200—15/2—260.

The District Inspectors of Land Records at present graded with the Mamlatdars will be formed into a separate cadre with the same grades and rates of pay as Mamlatdars. The post of Superintendent of the office of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records will be graded with District Inspectors of Land Records and be placed in the second grade, and an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem will be attached to the post.

The question of the grant of retrospective effect to the scheme is under consideration. Sending the issue of the detailed orders the provisional increased rates of pay sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1921 will continue to be paid.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.

3 MEN CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, June 1.

The Bihar and Orissa Publicity Bureau, in reporting an extraordinary case of cheating from Gaya, warns, the ignorant people against their being imposed upon. Three men induced one Dhakan Lal of Gaya to produce a ten rupee note, making him believe that they could make it two by magic. One of the men attached a note to a piece of foolscap paper of the same size, soaked in some liquid, pressed the two between two pieces of glass and handed it to one of his confederates to take it outside for being warmed on fire. Immediately after the packet was brought back and given to Dakhan with some powder and instruction that the packet should be thrice warmed in the smoke of the powder at night. Dakhan complied with the instructions and opened the packet next morning, and to his surprise and joy two ten rupee notes came out of it, the fact being that another note had been added, while the packet was taken out for warming. Believing in the ability of the three confederates, Dakhan Lal next day produced 17 hundred rupee notes, and the same process was gone through and Dakhan was advised this time to warm the packet on three successive nights. On the 4th day morning, the three men having left by this time, instead of notes, Dukhan found burnt paper in the packet.

The officer of the C.I.D.'s subsequently arrested the three men. Two of them were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine and the third to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

TURKISH TREATY.

PREMIER REALISES HIS MISTAKE.

MR. HASAN IMAM ON KHILAFAT QUESTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MOGHYR, June 1.

Mr. Hasan Imam, interviewed by the Associated Press, stated his views on the Khilafat question. He acknowledged that Lord Chelmsford's Government stood by the Indian Muslim cause faithfully, and said that Mr. Montagu fought for the cause as few would have fought. Lord Reading and his Government were equally doing their best and if the Moslems' demands were not conceded in any measure, it would not be the fault of the Indian Government or the Secretary of State.

During his stay in London he gathered that the Turkish delegates were not anxious to get back Palestine, Mesopotamia, Seria, and Hedjaz. All they wanted was to be left to develop themselves free from outside control in their homelands of Asia Minor, Constantinople and Thrace. He believed Indian Moslems also did not now insist on the restoration of the pre-war Ottoman Empire, provided the Arab races were allowed to remain as separate State without non-Muslim domination.

Mr. Hasan Imam, when referred to the Prime Minister's pledge on the subject, said he did not know what influenced him (Mr. Lloyd George) to change his earlier attitude towards Turkey and the Arab provinces when the Treaty was framed, and added that he was convinced that the Premier has realised the mistake of that Treaty, which he would be only too willing to rectify if the other executants of the Treaty were agreeable.

ANGLO INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I have read Mr. Billimoria's Report on the affairs of the Company as at 23rd December 1920, and I gather the following important items therefrom:—

(1) "That the Eastern and Colonial ship Brokers Agency Ltd. has not been formed."

(2) That the proposed offer of the purchase of ships was, for reasons best known to the Directors, not accepted."

(3) That though the Directors stated in the Prospectus, that two lakh shares were taken up by them and their friends Broker age thereon has been paid! That Brokerage in all comes to Rs. 16,80,000!

(4) Regarding the Carlton House, it may be noted, that it was purchased for Rs. 25,00,000, that there is a deficit of Rs. 40,000 annually in interest alone!

(5) S. S. "Nagpur", Mr. Billimoria tells us, that the vessel was reported to have grounded at Bangkok! And that before the vessel started on her voyage Rs. 31,000 had to be spent for repairs!

(6) Similarly, for s.s. "Rampur" a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was spent on her repairs also!

(7) To-day, Mr. Billimoria informs the shareholders, that the s.s. "Oruro" was built in 1878, i.e. she is just 43 years old! And that the vendor had agreed to have the vessel classed 100A1 in Lloyds, And even in connection with this vessel a sum of Rs. 1,16,000 was spent on repairs!

(8) Regarding the 'Howard' Mr. Billimoria tells us, that Rs. 6,42,000 has already been paid, and that there are claims thereon for over Rs. 1,50,000!

(9) With reference to the Brunton and Sons Works at Cochin, Mr. Billimoria says, that it was contracted to be purchased for Rs. Twenty lakhs, and that ten lakhs have already been paid. And now, Mr. Billimoria makes a startling statement, that according to an exhaustive Report that he submitted to the Directors on the 26th July 1920, the net assets on revaluation come to Rs. 7,70,000, and that evidently a sum of Rs. Twelve lakhs was for Goodwill!

STATUTORY REPORT.

Mr. Billimoria has no doubt caused a panic amongst the shareholders by his above Report made on the 20th May 1921 on the affairs of the Company as at 23rd December 1920, But will Mr. Billimoria be pleased to turn over the Statutory Report made by his firm and Messrs. Ferguson and Co., conjointly on the 16th July 1920 for the affairs of the Company as at 10th July 1920, and answer the following queries? Why was the Statutory Report so silent about the following important facts:—

(1) That the Agency Co. was not then formed?

(2) That the vessels referred to in the Prospectus were not purchased?

(3) That in the List of Brokers all the names did not appear to be Bonafide Brokers?

(4) That in respect of the Carlton House, there was an annual deficit of Rs. 40,000?

(5) Why was the Statutory Report silent about the age, the tonnage, the condition, the terms of purchase and the cost of Repairs immediately after the purchase on the s.s. "Nagpur," "Rampur", "Oruro" and "Howard"?

(6) And as regards Brunton and Sons Works, why did not Mr. Billimoria announce at the Statutory Meeting that his Report was suppressed by the Directors? Why did he not announce it later in the Press?

It may be contended, that at the time of the statutory meeting, the Auditors had not got all the particulars. Why, sir, if you compare the Statutory Report of 16th July 1920, and the present Report of 20th May 1921, you will find that

(1) In July 1920, the Company had Twenty-one lakhs in hand; and on the 23rd December only Rs. Fifteen thousand five hundred!

(2) That during the above period Rs. 12,65,000 was paid for the Carlton House."

(3) Just two and a half lakhs for *capital* expenditure on ships.

(4) Rs. 212,000 for Brokerage.

(5) Rs. 263,000 loss on ships voyages.

(6) Rs. 196,220 expenses for ships' laying up.

(7) And about a lakh and fifty thousand spent on establishment Printing, Law Charges, Directors and Auditors Fees, etc., etc.

It is thus perfectly clear, that had the auditors drawn the attention of the shareholders on the 28th July 1920 in their Statutory Report, the shareholders' hands would have been strengthened, and they could have requested the very auditors or the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to take up the matter. Way, Sir, I wrote to the "Chronicle" on the 28th July 1920, asked some of the very points raised by Mr. Billimoria to-day, and suggested a Revaluation of the Co.'s assets: And Mr. Haveliwalla and his colleagues, Messrs. Chothia, Dhondy and others raised a hue and cry at the statutory meeting, and called for various explanations. I understand, that both Mr. Turner Green of Fergusson and Co., and Mr. Billimoria were present at the said meeting. Did they answer the shareholders' inquiries? Did they interview any of them to get their list of irregularities? Did they look into the Books of accounts again to answer the shareholders' grave charges? Did they give any publicity to anything, that they discovered thereafter? I say, with deep regret, that had Messrs. Ferguson and Co., and Messrs. Billimoria and Co. stated fully and freely, what they even faintly suspected, or had they followed up the Books to find out the various irregularities enumerated by Mr. Haveliwalla at the statutory meeting and submitted their supplementary Report, the poor shareholders would have been saved the further loss on the working of ships, on the laying up of ships, and on establishment charges; and further more, they the shareholders could have demanded and exacted an explanation from all the old Directors, from the Agents and from the manager. It is with great regret, that I have criticised the work of my Professional Brothers, whose capacity and integrity are so well-known; but public duty impels me to do it, and so I cannot help it.

To the shareholders, let me give this assurance, once again, that the present Directors are doing their best in the interests of the shareholders, and that as resolved at the shareholders' meeting of the 9th March last, the Directors are getting the accounts made upto the 16th of June and convene a meeting of the shareholders and place the whole position before them.

The Directors have also requested Mr. Billimoria to conduct any *investigations* that he may desire regarding the alleged irregularities, and report thereon.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the issue of your paper for Monday last to the effect that Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. are interested in the property known as Carlton House and that a petition for winding up the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd. was presented on their behalf. We beg to inform you that Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. have no interest in the property known as Carlton House and the petition was not presented on their behalf. The petition was presented on behalf of Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata, and Messrs. R. D. Tata, D. F. Mulla, P. C. Sethna and N. B. Saklatwalla the surviving Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated the 7th day of March 1916 and to whom the said Carlton House property originally belonged.—Yours, etc.

MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

Bombay, June 2.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

"THE LAST ACT."

The Warwick Comedy Company gave a performance of "The Last Act," last night. It is a mystery play written by Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe Mayne of the Company. The plot is quite exciting. One Miss Rivers with plenty of money suddenly disappears. A dead body was found, and it was identified as Miss Rivers by Miss Hester Rivers her niece. According to the will that Miss Rivers had left, her niece Hester gets £47,000 and some others get something also. Only in case of Bruce Menzies the will is disappointing. For, he was promised and expected £10,000, but now he learns that he is left only £150. The C. I. D. officer comes up on the scene to discover the murderer of Miss Rivers. After a little search, with the evidence of some documents, he feels sure that it is Bruce Menzies who is the murderer. Well, Bruce is duly tried and found guilty by the jury.

Miss Hester Rivers is a cryptic creature. Nobody had ever heard of her till four years ago when her, aunt began to go and live with her. She was the one who had profiter most by Miss Rivers' Will, and so—She, might have murdered her aunt perhaps! At least that is what some of the people in the play thought.

The truth is out in the third act. We learn that the dead body found and identified as that of Miss Rivers was not really that of Miss Rivers at all. Wait, that is not all. You learn that Miss Hester Rivers was her own aunt in disguise! why did she disguise herself like this? You might ask. The answer is,—to revenge herself on Bruce Menzies.

Miss Joan Mayne as Hester Rivers was absolutely perfect. Her acting was vital, nervous and thrilling. Was it so, because she was acting a part which she herself had created? Perhaps. Mr. Thorpe Mayne as Laugham was very satisfactory also. The others played their parts all right, only they were thrown in the shade by the acting of Miss Joan Mayne.

It is a cleverly constructed play. We are not able to guess at all by the end of the second act who killed Miss Rivers. A prize of a stage box was promised by Mr. Warwick to any one who guessed correctly the name of the murderer of Miss Rivers before the beginning of the third act. This prize was awarded to Mr. Shaw Wallace.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The was only small business reported in the local share section. Jutes were fairly steady, but there was not such good inquiry as yesterday. In the miscellaneous section Dunbar Cotton and Kesorams changed hands freely otherwise there was nothing of special interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Jainty Central 15-12, New Manbhoom 58, Suratand 17-12.

Jute:—Albion 222, Alliance 358 s.l., Auckland 207 s.l., Budge Budge (pref) 102, Century 7, Clive 157 s.l., Dalhousie (pref) 102, Empire 46-8 s.l., Fort Gloster 674-8 s.l., Gourepore 660, Howrah 29-12 and 30 s.l., Hooghly (ord) 60-8 and (pref) 12-4, Kamarhatty 575, Kankinarrah 414 s.l., Kinnison 760 s.l., Lansdowne 232 s.l. and 228, Lawrence (pref) 101, Northbrook (ord) 46-12 and (pref) 101, Reliance 30-12 s.l., Waverley 8-12.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. 6 per cent. (pref) 87, Central Provinces Cement 7-8, Champaran Sugar 39-8, Dunbar Cotton 392, Imperial Bank contry 257 Indian Iron and Steel (old) 60-8 and (new) 33 discounts, Indian Standard Wagon 62, Kesoram Cotton 15-10, Kalyanpur Lime 11 odd lot, New Ring Mill Cotton 600 Premier Oil 10-4, Paper 31-8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 61-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 61-10. War Bonds short loans at 100-8, 1925 at 100-4 1928 at 100-8 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Calcutta rate for demand loans has been reduced from six per cent. to five per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and one-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and nine thirtytwo pence.

The cases against two non-cooperating witnesses, Heerasingh and Partab Singh of "Akali", under Section 179 Penal Code will be heard to-day before Mr. Keelan, 1st Class Magistrate.

THE CAR OF KINGS
DAIMLER
THE KING OF CARS
has
QUALITY
written on every part from Back-Axle to Radiator Cap.
LATEST MODELS
30 H. P. LIGHT SPORTING
30 „ STANDARD
45 „ SPECIAL
SOLE DAIMLER AGENTS,
THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Apollo Bunder.
Branch at DELHI. BOMBAY. Telegrams: "CHALO"
8

TO LET

TO LET.—IMMEDIATELY, Small and Large office rooms, good opportunity for business people, centrally located in Fort with all convenience and lift etc. Apply Box No. 4039 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E582

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES LIFTS & PLATES GLASS, WITH THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
82-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1888.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmith and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers, 14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone. No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 784.

GERMAN JEWELERY.
JUST ARRIVED.
Well-known German Make
--K-J--
APPLY AT ONCE
N. BHUTA & CO.
41, HUMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Phone No. 4981. Teleg "BHUTACO"

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,18,68,425
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, etc.
AGENCIES:
Bombay ... Sedgwick Collins (India), Ltd.
Calcutta ... Tata Sons, Limited.
Calcutta ... J. F. Madan.
Karachi ... Jamsed N. E. Mehta.
Colombo ... H. L. De Mel & Co.
Colombo ... Henderson & Co.
East Africa ... Narandas Rajaram & Co.
Poona ... H. H. Tavaria.
London...Sedgwick Collins (Agencies), Ltd.
Representatives wanted in many of the principal Mofussil towns and the usual commission agency terms will be paid to authorised Agents.
B. J. DUFF, Manager.

JAL DINSHAW & CO
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.
Manufacturers of Build'ng fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.
No. 6, Patel Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
THE above Company has been established with a view to sell insurance at the cheapest rates possible. Liberal terms and conditions.
Applications invited for Agencies. Apply
MANAGING AGENTS,
10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.
1642

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 3, 1921.

DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS.

We exceedingly regret—and we do so more for the Bank and the present Directorate than the shareholders—that Sir Dorab Tata and his colleagues should have taken up the unbending and highly unpatriotic attitude they did at Wednesday's meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank. Sir Dorab will, perhaps, plead that the Board have given an assurance to the shareholders that "they would willingly consider the question" of the larger employment of Indians in the Bank. But the ungracious way in which it was conveyed as well as its very indefiniteness has deprived the assurance of whatever value it might have possessed in ordinary circumstances. What stood in the way of the Board giving a more emphatic assurance in conformity with the wishes of the majority of the shareholders? Here we have to note with painful surprise the unbecoming way in which the Board are taking advantage of the "majority" they have secured in the last poll. The Board seem to imagine that the vote is conclusive proof of the confidence they enjoy of the majority of the shareholders, whereas to any honest and impartial observer the vote would be significant only of the extreme dislike of the shareholders to do anything which may bring about the ruin of the Bank. The non-adoption of the Report would certainly have hastened the wreck of the Bank, which no shareholder, whatever his feelings towards the present Board, desires. There was no question at all of confidence in the Directorate. We are, therefore, extremely surprised as well as pained to see the Board dangle the majority vote at the last poll before the eyes of the shareholders as something to their own credit and on the strength thereof proceed to defy the shareholders present. The sooner the shareholders disillusion the Board on this point and make them realise their responsibilities to themselves the better. We cannot imagine that Sir Dorab and his colleagues wish to imitate the Bourbons, who learnt nothing and forgot nothing, though we know that the atmosphere in India at present is highly conducive to such a temperament. But latter-day Bourbons will do well to realise that there is a limit to the patience as well as endurance of those over whose wishes they wish to ride roughshod. The shareholders present at Wednesday's meeting have, we hope, given sufficient warning to the Board that the latter cannot have everything their own way, in contemptuous defiance of the sentiments as well as rights of the former. We say nothing at present as to the right of the Chairman to veto Mr. Nariman's amendment suggesting the appointment of Mr. Gazdar in place of one of the retiring directors. It is a point for counsel to discuss. What we are amazed as well as painted at, however, is the attitude of the Chairman in refusing to consider the very reasonable suggestion of Mr. Dumasia to postpone the meeting in order to enable the shareholders to obtain counsel's opinion on the contested point, which involves a very valuable right of the shareholders. He would not even agree to the suggestion of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy that a committee of three shareholders and three directors should be formed to submit the case to counsel for opinion. Not only did the Chairman refuse to accept the suggestion, but proceeded contemptuously to refer to the "cheap notoriety" after which some of the shareholders present were, in his opinion, hankering. It is no wonder this gratuitous insult was highly resented by the shareholders. The remark was unworthy of Sir Dorab Tata and we wonder what prompted him to give expression to it. Does he think that none but he and his colleagues have the interests of the Bank at heart and that they are the paragons of business capacity? The remark, however, is quite in conformity with the estimate Sir Dorab Tata has of the character and capabilities of his own countrymen. The shareholders—and the larger Indian public outside too—now know what to expect of a board of "patriotic" and "businesslike" directors of the type which is controlling the destinies of the Tata Bank.

We have complained in these columns repeatedly against the marked tendency of Indian enterprise to be concentrated in the hands of a few dominating personalities bringing in its train economic and social evils of which the Trust in America and the Kartel in Germany were the forerunners and parents. The Tatas, the leading agency firm in this country, adopt a tone of indifference not only to the interests of the rank and file of their shareholders, but also to the general policy for the national development of the industries and commerce, which we seriously apprehend is bound to arouse the strongest opposition from the shareholders individually as well as from the public collectively. It is easy for Sir Dorab Tata and men in his position to retort that a shareholders' meeting is not a political gathering or a training school for a particular industry that may be in question. But so long as the industries of this country are undeveloped; so long as the Government of this country is suspected of anti-national sympathies; so long as there is no concrete, visible, acceptable evidence of the Government actively undertaking a programme of whole-hearted assistance to Indian industries and commerce, we think it would be impossible to distinguish between questions of large governing policies relating to particular industrial establishments such as the Tata Bank, and the general industrial development of the country as a whole. We are not concerned specifically with the individual questions put to the Chairman by the shareholders. We think almost every question answered by the Chairman revealed solid grounds for the general tendencies in the management of this institution. Answers such as that ten European Managers are paid a total salary of Rs. 19,750 per month, nine assistant European Managers and Accountants a total salary of Rs. 8,525 per month, and other subordinate Europeans 23, in number, having an aggregate salary bill of Rs. 13,900, as against a whole Indian staff of 12 Managers, Assistant Managers and Accountants with a total salary bill of Rs. 4,325 speak for themselves. While in the Tata Bank European officer gets on an average Rs. 1,000 per month, Indians of similar position, on the admission of the Chairman himself, obtain about Rs. 360 per head. If we leave out the subordinate staff of Europeans, the average salary of European Managers and Accountants works out at nearly 1,500 per head, while the similar posts held by Indians are paid only at 360 per head. Including the subordinate posts the proportion is much more against the Indians.

But whatever may be the internal economy of such an institution for the recruitment and employment of the highest staff, we think Sir Dorab Tata does less than justice to his father, to himself, and to the house of which he is the head, if he considers,—as the trend of his answers implies,—that the European is man for man more efficient, more hard working, and, therefore, must be better paid than the Indian. The late Mr. Jamsedji Tata, we are sure, would never have endorsed such sentiment. Admitting for the sake of argument the necessity of trained European staff with high salaries,—though this admission for the sake of argument must not be understood to employ a conviction on our part of its validity, as, individually, the Europeans in question, we fear, are by no means such towering geniusis in the banking world as to deserve and obtain the salaries they are paid—the necessity of such a staff is only temporary, pending the preparation of suitable Indians to take their place. It is quite beside the point for Sir Dorab to say that Sir Alfred Chatterton has had a training commencing from a prentice lad to the head of one of the Tata concerns, while the Indian graduate hates to go through the grind such a training involves. If Indians are given reasonable opportunity there would be no reason for them to fly in the face of their prospects. We should like Sir Dorab Tata to inform the shareholders of the reasons, why qualified Indians taken by the Tata Bank were obliged to leave it. But the absurdity of the organisation of this Bank becomes the more glaring when we recall that the highly-paid, trained European expert is really required to do only routine work, while the reins of general policy are left in the hands of the Indian Directors, who, on the reasoning of Sir Dorab, are man for man less efficient, less trained, less suitable than Europeans. The Bank, in other words, imports expensive Europeans under the legend of their relatively greater efficiency and knowledge, and then leaves them to do the less responsible routine work of the institution. The force of illogicality can no further go! The adoption of the Report by an overwhelming majority is not a proof of the soundness of the Report so much as it is an indication of the fundamental weakness of the joint-stock organisation. The government of joint-stock companies is necessarily an oligarchy, which tends to be closer and closer as the struggle for existence becomes more and more acute. The trust in that oligarchy will endure so long as its members do not individually forfeit by their own acts the confidence of their fellows. The protest of the Tata Bank shareholders was a cry in the wilderness so far as immediate results are concerned; but our "great" financiers will do well to avoid indulging in cheap sneers and meaningless bluff, if they desire to retain the confidence of the investing public, if they wish to promote the industry and commerce of the country. We cannot import into this discussion the still larger question of the objects of an Industrial Bank. As defined by Sir Dorab, these objects have the one merit of being original and, therefore, unfamiliar. But, without importing alien factors into this discussion, it may still be pointed out that the coterie of leading business men of Bombay—who are so fond of sponsoring new enterprise while playing at Directors—will not succeed in helping the industrial regeneration of this country if they persist in their indifference to the legitimate demands of the investing public, and neglect altogether the graver needs of the country at large.

ALI BROTHERS' STATEMENT.

We are not surprised to see that much capital has been sought to be made, by the Anglo-Indian and Moderate Press, of the joint statement which Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali have issued. We have no doubt the great bulk of their countrymen will appraise these outbursts at their proper value and that the brothers will rise higher in their estimation by their courageous action which, as we stated yesterday, is a striking demonstration of the determination of non-co-operators to see that the non-violent character of the movement is strictly maintained at whatever cost. Mr. Gandhi in a note published in yesterday's "Young India" explains the position of the brothers and the view which every non-cooperator will take of their action. What Mr. Gandhi says is so important and instructive that we offer no apology for reproducing the note in its entirety. This is what Mr. Gandhi writes:—

The brief statement made by the Ali Brothers about some of their speeches will, I know, give rise to adverse criticism in whispers if not in public. It is best, therefore, to understand the apology. I am unable just now to go into the whole of the genesis, but I can inform the public that as soon as friends brought passages in some of their speeches to my notice, I felt that they sounded harsh and seemed to be capable of being interpreted to mean incitement to violence. The air was thick with rumours of their arrest. No non-cooperator can afford to go to prison on a false issue, certainly not on a denial of his faith, i.e., non-violence. I felt at once that I should draw their attention to the passages, and advise them to make a statement clearly defining their position. In the heat of the moment one is likely to use language which may bear a meaning, never intended. When one disregards the fear of the law and fears only one's own conscience, one has to be doubly careful. But all the care in the world would sometimes fail to prevent a slip. The Ali Brothers carry a big burden on their shoulders. The prestige of Islam, in so far as they are responsible for it, will be measured by the credit they acquire of the most scrupulous regard for truth and honesty in their dealings, and humility and courage of the highest in their bearing. My 'Alliance' with them, as our friendship has been called, is based upon by belief in their strict honesty, frankness, fearlessness, courage and humility. I know that they are among much maligned men in India. All kinds of motives are attributed to them. They are said to be making me their easy tool. Time, I am sure, will disprove all these charges. But it was necessary that no hasty expression of theirs was used against them to damage their character or good faith. Nothing can be hurtful to an honourable man than that he should be accused of bad faith. It was in order to safeguard them, in so far as it lay in their power against any such imputation, that I advised them to make this statement now published. In my opinion, by making it they have raised the tone and prestige of the Khilafat struggle they are leading. They have set an example to the other workers. We are not to seek imprisonment out of bravado. The gaol is the gateway to liberty and honour, when innocence finds itself in it. The statement is a warning to all of us, that we who are fighting the battle for freedom and truth, must be most exact in our language. It would not be a bad thing to read our speeches or not to make any at all. One of the noblest of Musalmans has imposed this restraint on himself. Maulana Abdul Bari is highly sensitive, and can be betrayed into using under excitement language which he should not use in cooler moments, and which he often does not mean. At the suggestion of friends he has therefore undertaken as a rule not to speak in public at all. I cite this great example for all of us to follow. The Ali Brothers by their frank statement have given the guidance. We must not speak, but if we must, we must weigh our words well, lest we say thoughtlessly what we do not mean and thereby hurt the cause we represent.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the Chelmsford Club described the brothers' statement as a "result" of his interviews with Mr. Gandhi, though his Excellency was rightly anxious to draw a veil over everything else that transpired at these interviews which both his Excellency himself and Mr. Gandhi regard as confidential. We do not wish to say anything as regards the propriety or otherwise of his Excellency singling out this matter out of many others that were discussed in confidence with Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi, however, it is to be noted, makes no reference to the Viceroy in his note. As for the brothers, they have, as Mr. Gandhi truly says, raised the tone and prestige of the Khilafat struggle they are leading.

Notes of the Day.

"A Small Incident."

In enumerating the various matters that come up before the Cabinet Mr. Lloyd George in a public speech in mail week described Asia Minor as a small incident. "In those words," the "Near East" says, "we probably have a measure of the attention now being paid to the Near Eastern problem." This neglect, if inevitable, is, the journal adds, unfortunate, "for the incident in question is not only keeping two peoples at war, but is also responsible, directly or indirectly, for unrest over a considerable portion of the Continent of Asia." That the Premier of the Empire which is proud of its claim to be the largest Muslim Empire, should characterise Asia Minor as "a small incident" reveals how little competent he is to manage that Empire which he has brought almost to the verge of disruption. But, of course, there are special reasons why Mr Lloyd George is anxious to avoid the unpleasant task of settling the question of Asia Minor in the way it ought to be settled.

"Miracle-workers."

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in the article he contributed on Wednesday to "The Times of India" on "Miracle Workers", has, we are sorry to see, been guilty of an injustice to Mr. Gandhi. He writes: "That miraculous powers should come to be ascribed by the masses to Mr. Gandhi and that he should remain silent and allow the stories of his occult power to pass current and grow is not strange." We do not know if Sir Narayan finds occasion to read "Young India" regularly or any of Mr. Gandhi's public speeches, but if he has been following Mr Gandhi's movements and speeches closely, he will have found that since the last sessions of the Indian National Congress, that is to say, during the last five months, Mr. Gandhi has availed himself of at least half a dozen occasions, to our knowledge, to disclaim supernatural powers and to rebuke his over-enthusiastic admirers for their exaggerated hero-worship of himself. Mr. Gandhi's disclaimers as well as condemnations in this regard have been as emphatic and severe as any of his political pronouncements. Only last week, in his "Young India", Mr. Gandhi took occasion to deny that he was "a special messenger of God" or that he was the recipient of any special revelation from God, as was believed of him by some of his ignorant countrymen. Whatever other saints and miracle-workers in the past or present might have done or might do, it cannot honestly be charged against Mr. Gandhi that he has lent the least countenance to deification of himself. "Neither a saint nor a sinner" is how he has described himself.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Goods Depot.

Bitter complaints are being addressed to us by members of the mercantile community against the present management at the B. B. and C. I. Rly., Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge. Several firms, we understand, have made representations in this regard to the Traffic Superintendent of the Company, but so far no relief has come. The Depot is in charge of an Agent, against whose arbitrary ways especially most of the complaints are directed. It is stated that he consults his own convenience and caprices more than the convenience of the business public. The Depot receives as well as forwards goods, the work of inwarding and outwarding being carried on by dalals on behalf of the merchants. Some of the dalals, it is stated, are unscrupulous as to the ways and means they adopt to secure the booking of their goods. The irregularities prevailing in the booking office at this Depot actively encourage these questionable practices and we hear that the conditions that obtain at the Depot at present are undesirable in the extreme and constitute a blot on the administration of the company. We may refer here to two irregularities which are most complained against. The first is about the booking of goods. Occasionally the Goods Agent notifies that all booking will be suspended except that of food-stuffs. The period of suspension may extend over a week or more. But, it often happens that the dalals of some merchants somehow manage to have their goods booked and despatched even during this period, while others, who are not in the good books of the company's servants, are kept in the cold. Also when booking is open for all sorts of traffic, some dalals are compelled to wait for days together while they see new comers readily getting the necessary permission to book their goods.

Favouratism.

This is one irregularity in which favouritism is most conspicuous. The other occurs in connection with what is called the closing of the gate. This occurs when there is pressure of the traffic and when the goods yard cannot be managed. The notice informing the public of this "closing of the gate," is usually put up suddenly and occasions great inconvenience and loss to the merchants, who often find that the goods they have brought from long distances are suddenly refused admission and have to be carried back. Tons of timber may be brought by a merchant, who will be told that the "gate is closed" for his goods. If two or three days' notice is given, the merchants will be spared this grievous inconvenience. The merchants also complain that the Goods Agent's Office sometimes allows the entry of goods belonging to favoured individual while the rest are told that their goods cannot be admitted as the "gate is closed". Such favouritism should not be allowed to exist in a public office. We look to the Traffic Superintendent to take immediate steps to put down with a firm hand the abuses we have referred to, which are bringing discredit to the administration of the Company.

Press Act Committee.

The "Bengalee" writes:

It was a great mistake to have the Press Act Committee doing its work behind the "purda", so that the public have no opportunity of satisfying themselves as to how the witnesses have done their part. However, it is satisfactory that there was a strong note struck by the witnesses with perfect unanimity for the repeal of the Act. We have reasons to think that the Committee will be unanimous in their report and that before long the statute-book will be relieved of the incubus of the Press Act. Gentle surmises and shrewd speculations are making their way in the columns of our contemporaries, but we cannot understand how a portion of Mrs. Besant's fulminations against Mahatma Gandhi has also appeared bodily. We are afraid, judging from the extract from Mrs. Besant's written statement, that has seen the light of day, she was not well-advised in putting forward a plea vitiated by personal animus. Let it not be said by even the worst of our enemies, if there be any such in the world, that we egged on the Government against him. We know that vital interests are involved in the matter but still we cannot help thinking that the plea smacks to some extent of personal rancour and animosity. We earnestly hope that at the conclusion of the labours of the Committee, the evidence of witnesses will be published in extenso along with the Report.

Not Wanted.

Sir John Cumming the other day read a paper on "Crime and Police in India" before the East India Association, London. Referring to it, Dr. Pollen gives the following certificate to the C.I.D. in India:

"I think the Criminal Investigation Department in a land like India was a huge mistake. In Bombay we put down 'Thuggism' without it (and Dacoity also on a large scale). Minute searching for crime begets crime, and a permanent staff engaged in such a task is a curse to any community. The best policeman is the policeman who knows how and when to look the other way. But I fear we have not hitherto had many 'best policemen' in India."

Yes, Indian public opinion will endorse Dr. Pollen's view that the C.I.D. is a curse to any community.

TAGORE'S TASK IN LIFE.

TO JOIN EAST AND WEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

Stockholm.—Tagore to-day delivered a Nobel Peace Prize Lecture before a large and distinguished gathering. He declared that his main task in life was to join the East and West.

COAL SETTLEMENT.

PROPOSAL IN PREMIER'S SPEECH.

PARTIES UNABLE TO AGREE ON TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The Governments' proposals submitted to the miners and coalowners are identical with those contained in the Premier's speech. The Government says it is plain that the parties are unable to agree on the terms of the arrangement for a continued period and the matter must be decided by one of the three methods:—

Firstly, establishment of the National Wages Board on which the coalowners and the miners might by equally represented with a neutral chairman.

Secondly establishment of a tribunal of three persons to decide dispute.

Thirdly reference of a dispute to a single arbitrator. The determining body must report within two months.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

MINERS TRYING TO ADHERE TO NATIONAL PROFITS POOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The Premier had one and a half hour's conference with the Miners' Executive this morning without a result. It is understood that the Premier told the miners that unless an agreement between the parties were reached, legislation would be introduced to enforce settlement by arbitration.

The miners said they adhered to the National Profits Pool, which has up to the present proved a stumbling block to settlement. The Premier said that this was not a matter for consideration either now or by arbitration.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS REFERRED TO DISTRICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The Miners' Executive has decided to refer the Government's proposals to the districts.

UPPER SILESIAN QUESTION.

FRENCH NOTE TO BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

A Paris message states that the French Government to-day sent the British Foreign office a Note suggesting the advisability of not settling the Upper Silesian question immediately, and proposing that experts should be instructed to hold preliminary consideration into the partition question.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

NARRATION OF SHOCKING PRIVATIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.

A Leipzig message says that shocking privations experienced by prisoners at the Flavy-le-Martel camp were narrated at the resumed trial of Mueller. A German major read the report stating that nearly all the men were lousy and inadequately housed. The report added that other camps were in even worse condition.

An incident was related in which Mueller stepped into a grave in which a British soldier was being interred without a coffin, and stripped off the blanket from the corpse. Horrible tales were told of the prisoners' hunt for food, and of how they once came across a highly decomposed horse in a field and literally bought to obtain pieces. A man who escaped and who was recaptured, was compelled to stare at the sun. He collapsed after an hour and a half.

It is anticipated that Mueller's sentence will possibly not be heavy as part of the evidence is by no means conclusive.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the cricket results issued on May 31st instead of Lancashire drew with Hampshire please read Lancashire beat Hampshire by twenty-seven runs.

It transpires that the finalist in the Amateur Golf Championship, Graham played under the tragic disadvantage of momentarily expecting news of his father's death.

London, May 28.—The Duke of Connaught was present at a dinner at the Claridge's Hotel given by the India Office in honour of Lord Chelmsford, last night. Tables were decorated with crystal vases on mirrors filled with carnations. The guests included Lord Birkenhead, Lord Lytton, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Montagu Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Sastri, Earl Cromer and Mr. Ameer Ali.

Cape Town.—Mr. South has sailed for England to attend the Imperial Cabinet.

Marseilles.—The Maharaja of Kutch has arrived.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation, a Dividend of 5¾ per cent. less Income Tax for 9 months will be declared. Mr. C. E. Malkinson has been appointed the London Manager.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

HOME TEAM ALL OUT FOR 112.

AUSTRALIANS SCORE 167 FOR 6 WKTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.

The weather was showery and twenty-one thousand were present when the first test match began at Nottingham to-day. An intermittent sun was gradually drying the wicket. England won the toss and Douglas elected to bat. A disastrous start was made, three wickets falling for 18 runs. Holmes, who batted carefully for his thirty runs, and Woolley, who made twenty, were the only English batsmen to put up a show, and the innings closed for 112.

Gregory took six wickets for 58 and Macdonald three for four. Both bowled at a tremendous pace. The Australian work in the field was superb.

The Australians then went in and when the stumps were drawn for the day, they had scored 167 for six wickets, Bardsley contributing faultless sixty-six.

ENGLISH OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, May 28.

Popular attention is focussed on the First Test Match at Nottingham. Interest is intensified owing to the fact that this is the hundredth contest of the series, England and Australia each having won forty, and nineteen having been drawn. Nottingham is overcrowded with cricket enthusiasts from the most distant parts of the country, intent on seeing the game.

The recent splendid performances of the Englishmen, particularly Douglas, who is the Captain, have created a feeling of optimism that the Mother Country will show Australia that the latter is not invincible. Plum Warner is of the opinion that the England Eleven is the best that could have been chosen.

The weather is fine after the rain but is still threatening.

DERBY RESULT.

WON BY HUMORIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Recd. 10-30 a.m., June 2.

The following was the Derby betting at the start:—

6 to 1 against Humorist.
5 to 1 against Craigangower Eras.
8 to 1 against Lemnora.

Twenty-three Ran. Won by a neck, three lengths separating the second and third.

Brinkloy was ridden by Jelliss and Bright Orb by Burns. Omit Syrian Prince and Sirrah.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

A RECORD VOTING IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.

Ninety-two per cent. of the electorate voted in Belfast. This is without a parallel in the United Kingdom, and compares most favourably with the percentage of 70.50 at the strenuous election in Ulster in 1918.

DOUBLING NUMBER OF TROOPS IN IRELAND.

WAR OFFICE'S CONTRADICTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.

The circumstantial reports that Government will shortly double the number of troops in Ireland, are contradicted by the War Office, which states that no application of additional troops has yet been made, while it is stated in Downing Street that the Cabinet has not reached a decision on the matter.

QUEENSTOWN COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

DUBLIN CASTLE REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The Dublin Castle reports that the Queenstown is completely isolated telegraphically. Even the Admiralty communications are impossible owing to the cutting of cables.

DUBLIN CUSTOMS HOUSE FIRE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH DECISION OF DAIL EIREANN MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The official Sinn Fein organ "Irish Bulletin" announces that the destruction of the Dublin Customs House was carried out in accordance with the decision of the Dail Eireann Ministry.

IF INDIA IS INVADED.

WHAT MAHOMEDANS HAVE TO DO.

MAULANA ABDUL KALAM ON AFGAN BOGNY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has sent a long article to the Press regarding the Afghan Bogey and the alleged Afghan attack on India, in the course of which, he says that during the last two weeks he received a good number of letters asking him to give out the Islamic views frankly on the above question. The Maulana says:—"There are only four different circumstances under which India can be attacked from outside. Firstly, the present circumstances under which the British Government is ruling over us against our will and holding us as slaves. In this case any attack directed against India will not be against the country and ourselves, but against the British Government, and as that Government has established its rule over the Islamic countries, and is fighting against the Khilafat, no Mahomedan under any Islamic law has any obligation to side with it. Secondly, when Swaraj is attained and a united Government of Hindus and Mahomedans established, every Mahomedan in order to protect his and his country's freedom is religiously bound to resist the attack directed against India, even though the attackers may be Mahomedans and not to give a single inch of ground so long as a single Mahomedan is alive in India. Thirdly, where one of the powers which have been fighting against the Islam and Khilafat, attacks India, for instance, if France enters into war with the British, in such a case every Mahomedan is religiously bound to adopt an attitude of strict neutrality. Fourthly, when any such power attacks India so as to convince Mahomedans that the victory of such a power will still more destroy the freedom of the country and the Islamic principles than what the British Rule has done in India, Islam will then allow the Mahomedans to side with the British only as long as such enemy has not been beaten.

AFGHAN BOGEY.

Regarding the Afghan Bogey, the Maulana thinks that the man who saw Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Benares was not from Kabul but from India itself, and was sent by Maulvi Niamutullah, the Chief of the old Indian Muhajirins of Bunair in the N.-W. Frontier. The Maulana says that in March 1920, this man saw him too in Bombay when he (Maulana) was there for the Congress and Khilafat conferences, just after his release from internment. The man was posing as coming from Kabul simply to attach an undue importance to his position, but in fact, he had no connection with the Kabul Durbar. He expressed his desire to be introduced to the late Mr. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Harkishen Lal, but then he (Maulana) did not think the matter to be of any significance as to draw any attention and told the man that it was simply useless and nonsense. The Maulana thinks that the same man saw Pandit Malaviya too in Benares. The Ali Brothers knew nothing about it nor he (Maulana) thought it necessary to relate the incident to Mahatma Gandhi.

MUELLER'S TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

A Leipzig message states that British soldiers described how a man complained to Mueller that he was suffering from diptheria, Mueller forced his fingers into his mouth and ejaculated:—"Work." The man collapsed on his way to work and died.

Another man refused to go to the latrine. Mueller came to his hut called him "a dirty English swine" and sent him to the latrine where later he was found dead.

With reference to the strong agitation now going on in the Malabar for the purpose of obtaining some sort of security of tenure to the Malabar tenants and to prevent their being capriciously ejected at the will of landlords, Government, it is understood, is every carefully considering the question. It is possible that action may be taken to form a committee to investigate the whole question with a view, if necessary, to undertake legislation.

POPULARITY OF GANDHI CAP

DIST. MAGISTRATE WEARS IT!

CURIOUS WAYS OF FIGHTING N. C. O.

Mr. D. P. Narayan Deoraj a disciple of Swami Sri Bhaskar Tirthji (of Sarda Peeth) has sent the following account to the "Independent" of a conversation that took place at the Rohilkhand conference few days back, between Mr. Jenkins Dist. Magistrate and the Swami. Our readers must already be familar with the antics of this civilian officer.

Mr. Jenkins began speaking as follows:—"Damn Indians. I can scatter this bloody crow."

Swami Shri Bhasker Teerthji was sitting just close to him and he enquired what was the matter. Mr. Jenkins said that if Mr. Sallam was not allowed to speak, he would disperse the whole crowd. Swamiji replied that there was nothing so serious in Mr. Sallam's expressing his views before the people and they would be glad to give everyone a calm hearing.

Mr. Jenkin's:—Will you kill us! Look how brave we are to come in such a vast gathering."

Bhaskar Teerthji:—"No, we do not like the idea of killing. We do not believe in brute force. Ours is a calm but resolute path to achieve our goal. We believe in spiritual strength."

Mr. Jenkins—Why do you give a bad name to the Government? Have you not benefited by this Raj? Have you not learnt the idea of freedom under the present Government?

Bhaskar Teerthji—We are obliged to say what is true. Ask your own conscience what benefits have been derived by Indians in this Raj. On the other hand, they have been degraded all round. Our scriptures preach to us the ideal of freedom. Our deal of freedom is extended not only for human beings but for every creature in creation.

Mr. Jenkins—Are you not happy and better now than what you were during Moslem Rule?

Bhaskar Teerthji—"Happiness! Where is the happiness in British Government? I like the Moslem Rule a hundred times better than the present rule. At that time, our money was not taken by cunning nor were our arms snatched under various laws in the name of Peace. When the Moslems came to India, they came openly as enemies but when the English came they came under the pretence of trade. There is a vast difference between the policy of the Moslems and of the English. Yours is the policy of beg borrow or steal.

READY TO GIVE KICKS & "CHAPATS."

Mr. Jenkins (smilling) Let me see how you can get Swaraj. If I wish I can give two lats (kicks) and three chapats and drive all the crowd out of the Pandal!"

Bhaskar Teerthji:—I think you are transgressing even the ordinary rules of a gentleman. You do not realise what you are saying. Are you taught the same sort of lessons? You pride to call yourself a gentleman. I challenge you to disperse the crowd but remember one thing. You believe in brute force while we believe in spiritual force."

Mr. Jenkins.—"Who is that chap sitting on the chair?'

Bhaskar Teerthji—"He is not a chap. He is a gentleman and is the President of this meeting. I would like to see you using decent words. Have you come here to fight with us and to disturb the public tranquility which you always profess to maintain"

Mr. Jenkins—"No. We have come here to see Mr. Sallam being allowed to speak.'

Bhaskar Teerthji—'It you have not come here to fight with us then please use polite language. First you distrub us and when our people do any thing serious you pounce upon them with all your machines and justify your brutal actions. Is it you or we who are creating violence!"

WHY DO THEY NOT DANCE?

In the meantime Shimati Anandi Daviji got up to sing a Bhajan and she with one of her companion began to sing on Desh Bhakti

(Continued on next page.)

REMEMBER 30th JUNE!

CONGRESS DEMANDS:

ONE CRORE MEMBERS

ONE CRORE RUPEES

20 LAKHS CHARKHAS

ESSENTIALS OF SWARAJ.

CHARKA--RELIGION OF INDIANS.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO.

INDIA MUST BE SOBER.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 1.

This morning at 7-37 the political conference met again. The number of persons was not as large as yesterday, probably on account of the early hour in the morning. Nearly all the leaders of the Conference were present in time. The conference commenced its work with the singing of national songs, Shriyut Vallabhoy Patel presiding.

To-day Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall delivered impressive and instructive speeches. Mr. Pickthall said that in his religion drinking was forbidden because the whole aim of Islam was to seek a straight path. It was not only a message for the Mussalman to tread a straight path, but it was a message for every human being who wished to do good in this world. It was a straight path of self-respect for every individual and for every nation. Every self-respecting nation must keep its head clear; particularly a nation in the position of the Indian nation which was largely robbed of its self-respect.

On her arrival, with Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was tremendously ovated. She delivered a lucid speech, punctuated with applause in Hindi.

CHARKHA AND SWADESHI.

In moving the fourth resolution Mr. Luxmidas Pershotam said that Swarajya was the root of Swadeshism. If they must advance their programme with zeal and ability, they should try to boycott, as far as possible foreign cloth and to introduce the Charkha in every home so that their home industry might thrive. There were some persons who believed that the Charkha would not stand the competition with mills; but they must remember that it mattered very little whether by the use of Charkha they would be slow in weaving cloth. By their steady progress they would see that Swadeshi industry would help their poor countrymen to a very great extent.

Miss Gangabahen Majumdar, in seconding the resolution, said the Charkha should be not only their duty but their religion. The Charkha was the *Sudhirshanchakra* of the Pandao brothers They should avoid helping Manchester and Lancashire and stick to the Charkha so that that industry would be able to thrive in the field of Swadeshism. They could get Swarajya by enhancing the progress of Charkha on larger scales They should avoid, as far as possible, the use of machine-made cloth. The mill workers were no better than slaves in their country. They should try to rescue them by urging upon them to resort to the Charkha, so that they may be able not only to earn their livelihood but also to help the Charkha industry.

Mr. Jerajani of Bombay supported the resolution.

Mrs. Naidu, in further supporting the resolution, said that some people in Europe were under the impression that Indians were still unfit to enjoy the fruits of self-Government; but they should show to them by their solid actions that they were quite fit to enjoy Swaraja at the present moment. They were not mere speakers, but they were ready to translate their words into action. While she was in England she informed Englishmen there, that India would not help, Manchester, any longer, by exporting cotton, because she had suffered a great deal in doing so, then, she was told by them that India should not resort to that action. They should in order to give a pinch to Westerners, introduce the Charkha industry in every Indian home so that it might prove a boon to the poor. If they wanted to get Swarajya they must bear in mind three important things viz:—*Swadeshism; Swadharma* and *Union*, for if they cultivated those things, in larger proportion, India would be free from the bondage of Slavery. (Cheers).

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and declared carried.

STUDENTS AND THE CHARKHA.

Principal Gidvani in moving the fifth resolution said that he was the Principal of the Gujarat National College and he was asked many a time why the Mahatma should urge upon every student to resort to the Charkha and he pressed his appeal on students. Those students desiring to join the Gujarat Vidyapith, he would tell them that by leaving their Government schools and colleges they should not think of writing the history of their great country, but of improving it to a very great extent. He urged upon every student to think whether he was willing to give up his pleasures and luxuries or was willing to help Manchester and Lancashire. He appealed to them that they, by putting on *khadi*, should go to every district and Taluka of Gujarat and deliver lectures before their countrymen so that they may know the real needs of their country. They should now no longer sit at home with their hands folded, but should help their leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Shryut Patel in reaching the goal of Swarajya. They were all youths and therefore they should awake, arise and be always ready to help their dear, Hind.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, in seconding the resolution, said that if the youth of to-day went about place to place and impressed upon their countrymen the need of Swarajya by telling them to contribute their mite to the Tilak Swarajya Fund, if they all tried to respond to the earnest call of the country, then, he was sure they would get Swarajya very soon.

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and declared carried.

TEMPERANCE RESOLUTION.

In moving the sixth resolution Mr. Balvantram Kanuga said that for the last so many years he came in contact with several hundreds of Indians in his professional capacity and he found that they were in the habit of drinking liquor. It was stated in their religion that if a drop of liquor were to fall on the body of any *Nagrik* Brahamin, he should, immediately burn that part of his body. Whenever he saw Moslems drinking liquor at grog-shops, he really felt ashamed because they did not yet think fit to give up drinking. He knew that Government was helping the people in enhancing the proportion of liquor licenses; but it was in their hands to turn a deaf ear to the persuation of Government in that respect. He was told that there were about 8 liquor shops in Ahmedabad and about 9 in Broach, and therefore they should impress upon their countrymen to give up drinking so that those liquor shops would be immediately closed. They help immensely on the Holi festival day the great majority of drunkards from not enjoying with liquor and he was glad that they listened to their advice and instructions and had since then given up the habit of drinking. Pussyfoot was now coming to India from America to make India dry; but he would urge upon them that before the reached India, they should by their own efforts eradicate wherever possible the habit of drinking and instruct their countrymen with regard to the evil effects of drinking.

Mr. Jivanlal Diwan in further supporting the resolution said that after the Nagpur Congress they kept a watch near the liquor-shops and they succeeded, to a great extent, in their attempt.

"SLAVERY FROM WITHIN."

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, in further supporting the resolution, said that an English bishop once said that he would either see England free than England sober. In other words he would have said that he would rather have seen England drunk than England enslaved. According to Mr. Pickthall the bishop was quite wrong in his comparison because the drinking in a country enslaves the country. It far more strongly enslaved than if the country had been conquered by a foreign country, because the slavery that it imposed acted within the heart of the people. The other slavery was from without. It did not touch the heart of the people. Another Englishman, a personal acquaintance of his once asked "what is that man Pussyfoot going to do here?" They did not want him. He (the speaker) said that he (Pussyfoot) wanted wine to be forbidden here. Thereupon his acquaintance said if wine was to be forbidden here he would tell him that they should have a revolution within a year. He further reminded them how it happened in Russia: As long as the people had had the *vodka* they were content, but once the *vodka* was stopped, they began to think and to see what was wrong within them and so they had a revolution in a year.

Continuing, the speaker said "God forbid such a thing takes place here." They should do away with drinking now, though it was a solace it was something for poor people, who are an oppressed people, who earned their daily wage, to them, it was something to go and drink which took away thoughts of all their worries and cares. It was something. Let them admit that. But was it, he asked, worth keeping? No. Would it not be better to do away with that and let every man clearly see a straight path before him? It was the same thing whether they spoke of an individual or a nation who had to reel or roll into paradise or into Swarajya. There was a straight and narrow path to be trodden. Man had to resort to it.

In his religion drinking was forbidden, because the whole aim of Islam was to seek a straight path. It was not only a message for the Mussalman to tread a straight path, but it was a message for every human being who wished to do good in this world. It was a straight path of self-respect for every individual and for every nation. Every self-respecting nation must keep its head clear. Particularly a nation in the position of the Indian nation which was largely robbed of its self-respect. It had to regain its self-respect by every man in the shortest while possible. It could not do it better, it could not do it more rapidly than by stopping drink. It sapped the manhood of the nation. It sapped the vitality of their nation. When he was invited by the Reception Committee of the conference in the letter a strange thing was said, namely, "we want some people from outside to come because it is rather a backward province." How could Gujarat be a backward province under the perpetual inspiration of the great leader in its midst? Asked Mr. Pickthall. How could it be a backward province having regard to her services in the matter of abstinence and renunciation? "Not only would Mahatma Gandhi," concluded Mr. Pickthall, "be the representative of Gujarat but Gujarat would be worthy of

(Continued on next page.)

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

MORE PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

The "Leader" writes: His Excellency Lord Reading in his speech made a clear enunciation of his general policy with which no rightminded and patriotic Indian can disagree. Racial inequality is at the root of much of the distrust and unrest that is visible to day. May we hope that every exhibition of racial arrogance by Englishman will hence forward be severely dealt with?

THE "INDEPENDENT."

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech, the "Independent' says:—There is not a word said about the Punjab, nothing said about the Khilafat, nothing about Swaraj. It is hard to imagine that the Viceroy is hopeful of the adequacy of any speech or solution which ignores these elements. We hope that the Viceroy is not committing any such mistake. If he should think of devising some scheme for satisfying India, which leaves out the Punjab, the Khilafat and Swaraj, we can promise him no success. On the other hand, we would solemnly warn him against any such blunder; it would mean the end of the present truce. We agree with the Viceroy that the time calls for an unmistakeable speech or whether the ancient tragedy of broken promises will be repeated, rests in the lap of gods.

"BANDE MATARAM."

Writing on the Ali Brothers' apology and the reference in the Viceroy's speech to the incident, "Bande Matram" of Lahore says:—Lord Reading raised the veil to show that he had brought the Ali Brothers on their knees and managed to make Mr. Gandhi apply to him for an interview. This was not noble. His Excellency professes that there is equality and that he would place it on grmer basis. This is, however, against facts. We see equality no where. The promise is cheering that the Indians will not be humiliated, because they are Indians, but this is an old story.

Even Lord Reading's promise and performance are not free from suspicion of breach of confidence, as he also apprehends that promises made can hardly be considered to have been fulfilled.

THE "TRIBUNE."

The "Tribune" writes with reference to the Government action regarding the Ali Brothers:—We do hope that the Government of India will confine prosecutions where these are deemed necessary and expedient only to the cases of incitement to violence and tampering with loyalty of the army. All other cases may safely be left to be dealt with by public opinion which, whether it always openly condemns them or not, is sure to make its influence more and more adequately felt, more particularly if Government itself will take steps to strengthen it by the removal of real grievances and the satisfaction of just aspirations."

The "Tribune" says not most perfect equality between Indians and Europeans viewed merely as subjects can at present satisfy India. So long as she does not become the mistress of her own household, so long she does not possess Government carrying her own wishes amenable to her own control and removable at her own will.

"MADRAS MAIL."

Referring to the Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club, the "Madras Mail" says that the Viceroy made a strong point of racial equality in India. In so doing he doubtless had in mind the anti-British propaganda now spreading in the country and may, we think, be said to have reflected one more of the questions which were discussed between himself and Mr. Gandhi at the much talked of interview. All this talk of racial hatred and differentiation comes from one side. It grows in volume, because Europeans in India ignore it treating it as part of a political game with which they have no concern. The time has come, however, to abandon this shortsighted policy. All such attempts to foster race hatred by alleging that Britishers are favoured in the constitution of India should be immediately countered.

"NEW INDIA."

"New India" in a leading article to-day says that the speech was admirably conceived in sentiment and expression, and it will rank as one of the most memorable declarations of policy ever made by British statesmen in India.

"JUSTICE."

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club "Justice" says:—His Excellency's speech reveals a large breadth of vision and great capacity to grasp realities that are true attributes of statesmen. He has discovered what it is that really ails India at the present moment. Racial inequality and all that it connotes are the real cause of the widespread unrest in India to-day, and His Excellency has realised this inwardness of the situation. He (Viceroy) possesses, as his latest speech shows, imagination enough to feel the fullest sympathy with others who are differently circumstanced.

THE "HINDU."

Commenting upon the Ali Brothers' apology and Government communique, the "Hindu" says:—The prosecution of Ali Brothers at this juncture would have had the most undesirable results. We must express our satisfaction that Mr. Gandhi's wholesome advice to and influence with the Brothers has averted this result, and Lord Reading has acted wisely in abandoning the prosecution.

"EASTERN MAIL".

The "Eastern Mail", Delhi, says the Ali Brothers have shed crocodile tears over their past deeds but trusts that many apparent incitements to violence of the past months, will forthwith cease.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

The "Englishman" says, "It is true in the present generation of British people that they are least inclined, to vaunt their superiority. It is evident from Lord Reading's speech that it is his intention to still further accelerate the process which began with the viceroyalty of Lord Minto and has since continued at such a rapid pace.

THE "STATESMAN".

The "Statesman" observes, "The new Viceroy has as yet seen little of India. Artificial existence of Simla and Delhi will teach him little and even that lesson he has not so far learned. Yet, before he can say that he understands Mr. Gandhi he must know what the gospel of preacher is doing in rural disticts.

THE "DAILY NEWS".

The "Daily News" says, "Racial inequality has been the greatest bane of British rule in India and at times it has been so much accentuated that the rancour it caused has greatly clogged the administrative machinery. Lord Reading may be anxious to abolish racial inequality, but what guarantee is there that his successors will perpetuate his policy?"

THE "BENGALEE".

The "Bengalee" points out, "There are racial distinctions at every turn and people literally groan under the load of such distinctions. It has been often said we are sons of the Empire, but we are aliens in our own country, let alone Empire, which is to us a mere obstruction."

THE "A. B. PATRIKA".

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" observes that, "So long as Indians are not masters in their own household and are ruled by Britishers racial inequality in the main cannot but subsist."

THE "SERVANT".

The "Servant" reminds the Viceroy that he can only succeed in his attempt if he leaves Indians free to set their own house in order so that they may be in a position to compel equality of treatment by their life and character instead of whining for it as their just due from all quarters.

MADRAS POLICE ROWDYISM.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 2.

At a meeting of the Madras City Police Union members decided to subscribe each a rupee for the conduct of police constable Yakub Sahib's appeal in the High Court against his conviction by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 2.

Mr. A. J. Happell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, held an enquiry this morning at the Egmore police court compound on the police agitation of Tuesday last. Two High Court Vakils and two newspaper reporters were examined to-day. Evidence went to show that constables, numbering between 150 and 200, assembled in the court compound, got boistrous when the Magistrate came in and used abusive language towards him. One witness deposed that two stones of the size of wood apple were thrown and one of these dropped in front of the Magistrate, while the other at the back of him. Witness could not say who threw the stones. He said the conduct of constables was discreditable. The enquiry was adjourned.

JUTE MILL ASSAULT CASE.

MANAGER'S DEPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Mr. A. H. Clayton, District Magistrate of Howrah, is engaged in hearing a case in which Sarafat Khan and two other employees of the New Central Jute Mill of Ghoosery stand charged with assaulting Mr. P. A. Harper, Manager of that mill. In his evidence, Mr. Harper stated that on the 15th April last a Mahomedan pleader with a police officer came to the mill and asked the witness about the reduction of hours and half-day's wages for 6th April, the day when hartal was observed. On that day, the mill workers stopped work at midday. The pleader threatened the witness that if wages for the hartal day was not fixed, the mill hands would stop work. A short time after this the witness was told that spinners, numbering 1,500, had gone out. The witness came out and saw the men. There was a discussion about the payment of wages, and in the course of which the witness was brutally assaulted by a mill hands. He fell down unconscious and was removed to the hospital.

Some other witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned.

GHOOSERY JUTE MILL ON STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

As a result of the arrest of the three men for assaulting the manager all workers of the New Central Jute Mill of Ghoosery near Howrah, numbering about 3,000, struck work on Monday. There was no disturbance.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press

SIMLA, June 2.

Feeble advance of monsoon in south of Peninsula has extended into Konkan and south Bombay Deccan. Bay current has been somewhere more active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Konkan, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Bengal, and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar United Provinces, Bombay and Deccan.

Chief amounts:—Toungoo, Minbu, Sibsagar, Tedpur one inch, Gauhati, Silchar one and half, Shillong three, Cherrapunji seven, Chittagong one, Mymensingh one and half, Dinajpur two, Purnea a half, Benares, Ratnagiri a quarter, Bijapur three quarters, Chitaldrug one and half.

Forecast:—Increase in Malabar and Lower Burma.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading visited the convent of Jesus and Mary, on the morning of the 1st June.

POPULARITY OF GANDHI CAP.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mr. Jenkins—'Why do not these girls dance? They ought to dance while they are singing.

Bhaskar Teerthji:—"You must remember that you are not sitting amongst your own countrymen who are supposed to be highly civilized and whose specimen you are here. You should learn manners first and then should try to go into society.

Myself (I could not brook this insolence and therefore I replied). If these ladies are dancing girls, the Ducheeses and Countesses of England are no better.

Bhaskar Teerthji—"Dedraji he calme."

PUTS ON GANDHI CAP!

Mr. Jenkins (Putting a Gandhi Cap on his hand) "Am I not a good man?"

Bhaskar Teerthji—"Your own conduct is the proof in this matter. I wonder at men like you who are big officials coming here in this sorry plight. Do you administer justice in the same frame of mind which you are presenting her?"

By this time Mr. Jenkins took his band to his pocket. I heard afterwards that Mr. Jenkins and the police Superintendent were both armed with pistol and that about 50 men with rifles were in concealment outside awaiting the signal. But I know not why Mr. Jenkins took out his hand without drawing out anything from his pocket.

TOUCHES SWAMI'S "DANNA"

Mr. Jenkins. (Touching Swamji's Danna) What is this?

Bhaskar Teerthji—"It is our religious staff and you will not touch it with your dirty hands.

Mr. Jenkins:—"You appear to have a hot temper."

Bhaskar Teerthji, "No, I speak frankly what is right."

Indians can no more remain like sheep. They have realised your "divide and rule" policy.

Mr. Jenkins—"Look! British India is far better than the Native States. Nobody would give you any freedom for such talk there.

Bhaskar Teerthji—I know this policy too. It is you who force Native Princes to do all sorts of repression and then ask us to compare their dominions with yours.

Mr. Jenkins—You were not happy in the time of Moslems?

Bhaskar Teerthji—We were far happier than we are at present.

Mr. Jenkins—"Have you read History?"

Bhaskar Teerthji—"Yes by all means. But I am sorry to remark that English Historian have written it dishonestly. The accounts given in the histories taught in schools and colleges are false."

REPATRIATION OF "COOLIES."

MR. J. CHAUDHURI'S APPEAL TO VICEROY FOR FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Member, Legislative Assembly, from Chittagong division, to-day sent the following telegram to the Viceroy's Private Secretary:—The Bengal Government, ignoring public opinion, refuses pecuniary assistance for repatriation of the destitute. Assam labourers. The result is a general strike, unrest and suffering. I appeal to the Government of India from dictates of humanity and statesmanship to provide funds to the Bengal Government for repatriation of the ignorant and distressed labourers. The question is inter-provincial. Prompt and sympathetic action by the Government of India will be greatly appreciated and allay unrest in my constituency.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri sent the following telegram to Mr. Hardyal Nag, Chandpur:—In the interest of coolies, withdraw the steamer strike and help repatriation.

To the above, the following reply was received to-day:—Sir Henry Wheeler here had interviews. Situation has not improved. The steamer strike is sympathetic and cannot be settled, without settlement of other strikes. It is impossible to convey through wire the exact situation of the strikes here.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S NOTE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

An informal conference of the representatives of the Managing Committees of the recognised schools in Bengal and Assam will be held in the University Buildings, Calcutta on 9th, 11th and 12th instants for the purpose of discussing steps to be taken to carry out the resolutions adopted at the conference of Head Masters on 7th ultimo, in connection with the introduction of scientific and vocational education. A note drawn up by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University on the proceedings of the conference has been sent to the Presidents of the Managing Committees.

The Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his note says:—The object of the resolutions adopted at the conference is not to initiate a new type of schools for the spread of technical and vocational education as separate and distinct from the system which now prevails. The object, on the other hand, is so to modify the courses in the schools recognised by the University as to make it possible for thousands of boys who receive instruction there from year to year to have a real opportunity to acquire a knowledge of one or more scientific subjects and to receive some training in one or more vocational subjects. The University has imposed its courses framed exclusively from the literary and cultural standpoint. It is now the obvious duty of the University so to reframe and readjust the courses, as to make it possible for the schools to meet the legitimate demand for scientific and vocational trainings, which have been insistently made all over the country.

ESSENTIALS OF SWARAJ.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mahatma Gandhi and of leading India."

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and declared carried.

The Conference, then, adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Among the important speeches made in the afternoon was one by Shryut Vithalbhoy J. Patel who exhorted those present (especially Hindoos) to give up their habit of keeping persons belonging to the depressed classes at arms length in the best interests of the country. He, further, said that the Swaraj that they wanted was the Government of the people by the people and for the people. They did not want Swaraj of any other kind, and for its attainment of which they could not set aside the question of untouchability. Mrs. Naidu, by her frequent touching appeals, collected a lot of money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

The President moved from the chair the 7th and 8th resolutions, which, on being put to the vote were declared carried.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Mr. Vithalbhoy Zavirbhoy Patel in moving the ninth resolution about untouchability said that the resolution he was going to move was most important of all resolutions. Out of 30 crores of the people of India, 7 crores were depressed classes, 7 crores were Moslims and 14 crores were Hindoos and in two crores were included other smaller communities. Now, they were all one so far as their claims were concerned. Moslems were not counting separation with the depressed classes, but the 14 crores of Hindoos were still treating, the depressed classed with contempt. 'Hindoos,' said Mr. Patel, "wake up, wake up, this is the time for you to wake up." The Swaraj that they wanted was Government of the people by the people and for the people. Whereas in England Swaraj was "Government of the capitalists, by the capitalists and for the capitalists." In this country there were persons who had neither clothes to wear nor food to eat and were passing their days in a most miserable manner. They wanted that Swaraj by which no person could live without food nor without clothes. "If you want to get Swaraj within a few months" said Mr. Patel, "you should do, without any hesitation, what this conference tells you to do." (prolonged cheers.)

The resolution after having been seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Asaram, was put to the note and declared carried.

The tenth and eleventh resolutions were next moved by the president, which, on being put to the note, were declared carried.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hiralal Narialwalla, Secretary of the Conference, proposed thanks to the visitors and the President.

The resolution after having been seconded and supported, was unanimously passed with acclamation.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The president, who, on rising to acknowledge the vote of thanks, was received with deafening cheers, said in the course of the conference they did not criticise the attitude either of the Government or of the Moderates of this country and they should in the future carry on their national campaign in the same spirit. They should read regularly, if they wanted to be in touch with Indian Nationalism, "Navajivan" and "Young India." They should not give replies in strong language to papers like the "Leader" of Allahabad and "New India" of Madras. If they acted according to that principal, he was sure they would be successful in the noble mission which, they had now undertaken to perform. The whole India knew that they now do not reckon Mrs. Besant and Surendranath Bannerji as their leaders. They (Mrs. Besant and Bannerji) did not believe that India would be able to get Swarajya in twelve months. But, they should not care for their opinion, but should constantly, carry on their propaganda work through the length and breadth of Hind. Whatever work they carried through the Conference would be hoped, be regularly done by them in true spirit and in the best interests of this country. Everyone should either collect for the Tilak Swarajya Fund a hundred rupees or contribute a hundred rupees per month to it, unless that work was not done successfully, they would not be able to achieve Swarajya. He again thanked the chairman of the Reception Committee and the visitors for the spontaneous support they gave him all throughout the proceedings of the conference. He also thanked Mr. Gulam Mohamed Haji Mohamed for having erected the splendid and commodious Pandal. The president, then, awarded a gold medal to that gentleman for his splendid work in the presence of thousands of visitors.

After the president of the Conference, the Ali Brothers, Mahatma Gandhi had been garlanded, and with the singing of touching national songs, the proceedings of the Conference came to a successful close with a fervant appeal by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to every man and woman gathered there to contribute his or her mite to the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

Her appeal was responded to by hundreds of persons giving away their valuable ornaments and silver coins. Among the persons responding to that appeal there was the daughter of Maulana Mohamed Ali, who gave her two valuable earrings. A blanket given away by a Sanyasi was sold by auction for Rs. 50 to a Hindoo gentleman. A towel was next sold by auction for Rs. 10 to another Hindoo gentleman. It is not possible to assume, at present, as to how many rupees have been collected during these two days; but it is estimated that about Rs. 8,000 have been collected.

AN OVER-FLOW MEETING

On the banks of the Nurmada, outside the Conference Mandap was held an overflow meeting on Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presided. In his speech, Mr. Pickthall expressed his great pleasure at the enthusiasm which he witnessed on all sides and he felt certain that Swarajya and Indian brotherhood were quite in sight. Mr. V. J. Patel, then, spoke at great length on the necessity of carrying out Gandhiji's programme of non-violent non-co-operation and on the necessity of joining the Congress working the Charkhas and helping the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha spoke on the evils of drink and exhorted the audience to give up all kinds of intoxicants as they affected, to a great extent, their health, happiness, honour and character adversely.

Mr. Kurlawalla, next appealed to those present to join the Congress and Mr. Patel appealed them to give up foreign caps and the audience responded to these appeals cheerfully, a good number of foreign caps having been set on fire in the presence of the President and the speakers.

BROACH KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 2.

The 1st Gujarat Khilafat Conference was held on Wednesday at 10-45 p.m. in the same commodious and grand pandal in which the Political Conference was held during the last two days. On account of Ramdhan, this Conference could not be held during the day and, therefore, it is convenient for the Mahomedans to attend it at night after their Nimaz. There was no special presidential dais and all the leaders of Conference occupied their seats representatives was the same as of other on the ground. The condition of the Press visitors, who had to sit on the ground. Mr. Mohamed Ali, President-elect, Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Vallabhbhoy Patel, Mozam Ali and Gidwani entered the pandal amidst great cheers. About two thousand Hindoos and Moslems attended the Conference. On the platform in addition to the above mentioned gentlemen the following gentlemen were seen seated. Kazi Nuruddin, Messrs. Marmaduke Picktha'l, Kutbuddin of Frangi Mahal, Abbas Tyabji, Mahatma Gandhi, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. About 1,000 from all parts of the Gujarat attended the Conference. Mr. Mohamed Ali's "extempore" Urdu speech lasted for eighty minutes. He very succinctly expressed his feelings at the Khilafat question. His speech was so effective that at the conclusion of its deligate after deligate contributed their mite to the Smyrna Fund. The work of the Conference commenced with the recital of passages from the Quoran.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Kazi Nuruddin, Chairman Reception Committee, in the course of his adress in Urdu, said he had great pleasure in welcoming delegates and Mussalmans to Broach at the Conference and also thanked them for having taken the trouble to attend it. Continuing he said no fresh question would be taken in hand in the conference, but he would deal with the Khilafat question, which had created an unrest in their minds and in order to remove that unrest they had gathered there that night. Some fifty years ago, Moslems of Gujarat were well versed in wordly knowledge (*alams*) and in industry and trade. They were also enjoying higher Government positions, but they were quite helpless at the present moment. Mahomedans of the Gujarat had not taken active part up to now in public movements. The main purpose of their gathering there was to further express their feelings of utter regret at the way in which the Khilafat question was being settled by the Westerners at the present moment. The speaker then said that they should not longer remain quiet and let things to take their own course; but by earnestly and unflinchingly fighting for their rights so far as the Khilafat question was concerned they would not only render services to the country, the fate of which hanged in the balence; but they would be in position to remove unrest from the country. They should not, under any circumstances, condone the fundamental *formans*, of their religion and with their religion and with their help they should try to solve the Khilafat question. He further exhausted the audience to introduce the Charkha in their homes in obedience to the Elarion Call of the Nation. He explained, at some length, about the funds accumulated by the Khilafat Committee throughout the country and said that out of the funds thus collected they had forwarded from time to time to places where money was urgently required. He hoped the same sort of response would be given whenever required by his countrymen. Some years back the Moslems of Gujarat did not take any interest in various political movements of the country. But, he was glad that of late they had thought their duty to help the National cause of the country. That was the proper time to show the world that they were quite aware of the great political movement, whose greatest organiser was no other than Mahatma Gandhi. He hoped that they would make that movement a success so that the Westerners and other Indians, who had not joined it, might know what was it that had brought so great an awakening upon the whole country. (Prolonged cheers).

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

After the address of the Chairman was over, the election of the president took place. Mr. Abbas Ali proposed Mr. Mohamed Ali to the presidentship of the Conference. Mr. Imam Saheb seconded the proposition. Mr. Vallabhbhoy Patel further supported it. After resolution had been further supported and passed, the Maulana took his presidential seat amidst cries of "Alla ho Akbar."

(Message incomplete.)

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN URGED.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary Government of Bombay General Department:—

"The committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber understand post of Director of Industries about to fall vacant. If so they urge strongly appointment of our Indians. The public feel that an Indian Director would produce better results. United Provinces and Assam have already got Indians to hold these positions.—Lalji Naraji Chairman."

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

GAJANAFARALLI'S EVIDENCE THOROUGHLY PREJUDICED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 2.

In the Dr. Cholkar's sedition case Mr. Abhyankar further argued that Gajanafaralli's evidence was thoroughly prejudiced against the accused and he was dishonest and incapable of taking down notes, as he knew nothing of the Marathi language and sometimes he was perverse. Gajanafaralli did not know the meanings of many Marathi words and since he transcribed Dr. Cholkar's Marathi speech into Urdu it clearly shows that he copied the accused's speech from some body else and his deposition was full of perversions. It was further argued that no non-official witness was examined by the prosecution. Mr. Abhyankar argued that no violence was preached nor suggested by the accused. The Court's attention was invited to Gajanafaralli's statement that he used to pause before Dr. Cholkar finished his topic and it was argued that it was physically impossible to finish the topic before the speaker finished, because one who takes notes of speech will have to keep pace with the speaker.

At this stage, the Court rose for the day.

PANDIT GANGA RAM SHARMA.

ARRESTED UNDER SEC. 124 A.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

The "Leader's" correspondent writes:—Pandit Ganga Ram Sharma, a non-co-operator of Mazaffarnagar was arrested under section 124A I. P. C.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

WANTED 1,505 COLLEGES IN INDIA.

Mr. G. S. Arundale, delivered a public lecture on "National Education for India" last evening at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the Science Intitute. Mrs. Arundale helped the speaker by magic lantern illustrations.

The speaker said his subject "National Education for India" was one of the most important subjects at a time like the present, when India was just in a period of transition and was passing from unconsciousness to consciousness. Many attempts at introducing National Education had been made, but all failed owing to public apathy. Now, the question was whether India had ever a system of National Education. His contention always was that India had in the past a definitely and distinctly national system of education and that if they could get back to that system and modify it according to modern conditions and requirements, they should have a system calculated to give India the right type of citizen. For the coming generations there should be some established system of education, so that India could be in the fore-front of world nations. The difficulty was that they were to a large extent, swayed by the present conditions. And they were in the habit of thinking that the contributions of the west were the only contributions worth considering. If educationists would only look back to India's past they would see the essential principles of education, which India required at the present time. National education was an indigenous product and it required only to be revived and modified to suit the modern condition. In ancient India, education was life, and now it was on one side and life on the other. At present in India education was something apart from a man's every day life. A student of the present day prepared himself more for a profession than for a citizen. In ancient India they had four educational *Ashramas*, as the four great castes, in each of which duty was paramount and not the privileges. The Brahmin gave his wisdom to the community, the Kshatriya gave his courage, the Vaishya his generosity and the Shudra made himself fit for useful services to others and thus the contribution of all made the harmony which made India great in those days, and gave them the tradition for which they could now look back with pride and take the inspiration for future work. The ancient system was comparatively perfect and if they were national educators they must study the swadeshi system of the past. Unfortunately, there had been a large intervening period which had proved very mischievous in some ways. India lost her ancient perfect system, because it was a system imposed from without by the great *Rishis* and ideal sovereigns, who lived in those days. There was no growth except growth from within. In their divine wisdom the elder brethren of the race broke up India into little pieces as they had now, or at least a few years ago India divided against herself. She was too much at the mercy of provincialism and, therefore, ought to take greater interest in National education than she was doing at present.

The speaker then showed by magic lantern illustrations how far behind India was lagging in comparison with America and England and also showed that if India wanted to keep pace with either of those two countries she required at least 1505 colleges instead of the 195 colleges, which she had now.

CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

DR. GOUR OPTIMIST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 2.

Dr. Gour, writing on his Civil Marriage Bill in the "Daily Express," after discussing the necessity for such measure says that his Bill is supported by the facts that it will place India in line within reach of the civilised world, and such acts exist both in Baroda and Indore, and, if both the places they have been availed of. He says that in social matters British India should be in advance of Native States. The fact that the solid body of educated public opinion favours such a measure should be sufficient to ensure free passage of it through the Legislature.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSES.

The World-Renowned

Mercedes Knight 30 H.P.

OTHER CARS & TRUCKS

AND

AC CESSORIES

PETROL

MOTOR CAR DEPT.

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

Head Office :—

14, Hammam Street, BOMBAY.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S

" QUEEN'S STATUE " Brand Remedies

Rational in action and certain in cure.

BODY PURIFIER.

An ideal blood Purifier. Cures all ills due to poison in the blood, such as Rheumatism, sores, all skin affections, glandular swellings or local signs of syphilis a... supplies the all important source of energy and capacity for physical and mental exertion 4 oz. Re, 1-4-0.

AGUE MIXTURE.

A specific for malaria, ague and all fevers of malarial origin. It kills malaria germs and destroys their poison—thereby gives the patient relief within 24 hours. Re. 1.

GERMICIDE.

Powerful preventive against Plague and other infectious diseases. Ans. 10.

INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA

Preventive and Curative. This efficacious remedy is considered to be one of Prof. T.K. Gajjar's greatest triumphs. The patient feels greatly relieved after the first dose and all the distress-ful symptoms soon disappear.

4 oz. Re. 1.

LIVER CURE.

Stimulates the cells and functions of the Liver which by its healthy working removes the root cause of many an illness. This Liver cure purifies the system and imparts a feeling of healthy freshness to the body and brain. Large Re. 1-4-0. Small Ans. 12.

PLAGUE MIXTURE.

Successful remedy for Bubonic plague. It was first discovered 20 years back and has done immense service ever since—the average recovery reported being 80 per cent. It destroys the poisonous products in the body and kills the plague germs outright. As. 10.

Pile Oitment ..	Ans. 8	Eczema Ointment	As. 8
Cholera Mixture ..	„ 10	Fever Drops	„ 5
Nonstaining Ringworm ointment ..	„ 6	Nonstaining Ringworm Lotion	„ 6

None genuine without "Queen's Statue" Brand and Prof. T. K. Gajjar's signature.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Pharmacy,

Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier, BOMBAY.

"INDIAN DRESS."

ITS DISABILITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you could spare some space for the enclosed copy of a letter to Messrs. Mongini Brothers, Ltd., in the columns of your popular paper. The letter is self explanatory, and I need not add anything more.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

JAGADISH PRASAD,

Encl: 1 letter.

TRUE COPY
7/38 Hanuman Buildings,
Lamington Road,
Bombay, 14th May 1921,

To
Messrs. Mongini Brothers, Ltd..
Churchgate Street,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

Yesterday at about 4 p.m., I went into your srestaurant and was asked by your waiter to go to some other room. On my refusing to do so, he expressed his inability to serve me. Now having regard to your reply to a letter which appeared some time back in "The Bombay Chronicle," I shall feel obliged if you will kindly enlighten the public on the following points:—

1. Do you make this distinction for all Indians, or only for those who wear a certain type of dress, say Dhotee, Coat, etc. Almost daily I visit your place, but only yesterday I was asked to go to another room, presumably because I was in my Dhotee, instead of pant or even in a pyjama. If that is the case, would it not be better, if you prescribe the particulars of dress which would be inoffensive to your European customers, and entitle me to sit along with them.

2. If, however, the distinction is for all Indians (which term includes Parsis), then it would be advisable to put up a notice at the gate, saying that Indians will be served in a separate room only. In that case only those who care to put up with this sort of treatment, will step in.

I am sending this to "Bombay Chronicle" in order that the public may await your answer and settle this point once for all, thereby avoiding any further unpleasantness.

Yours, faithfully,
JAGADISH PRASAD,

THE HELL IN CITY'S HEART.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have recently made it my business to ferret out cheap wage-workers for manufacturing spinning wheels and their accessories. This has sometimes taken me to the most diseased scums of Bombay and has made me ask "This is Bombay, but then what must be hell?"

Just over the heart of the city a shadow lies, keeping it away from health and light, turning its life blood into a dirty virus, filthy, loathsome and infectious, permeating slowly but surely other healthier portions.

The shadowy area at present extends from Foras Road to Sandhurst Road, from Mazagaon to Grant Road. Its tentacles spread into Girgaum, Madhavbaug, Golalwadi, and Bhindi Bazar.

I need not say what I mean. Not understanding it will mean brazen hyprocricy. Every one, even people in the mofussil know this living hell surging with passion, immorality, crime. The Bombay Development they say is going to remove it elsewhere, after how many years one does not say; meanwhile the poison will have filtered down into all the respectable quarters that converge there into. Even now none says it has not.

Hour after hour carriages and tram cars pass through. Saintly looking men, young and old strain their eyes every minute to get a view of the horrid figures squatting at the window bedenshed in nauseating paint and nudely clad in the dirtiest of yellow saris. As the car emerges from the poison-laden atmosphere the sinners feel self-satisfied that they heroically withstood the temptation of jumping off the car attracted by the squint of the bloated eyeballs of women creatures waiting in the streets. This is not heroism. This may be virtue in your eyes. Every minute one feels self-satisfaction of this type, one degrades oneself and stands nearer and nearer on the brink of vice.

And interspersed among these splendid illuminated lurid dens are dark hovels wherein your artisans live. Where are they to go? You, citizens of Bombay, together with your brethren of Calcutta and Madras have so managed affairs in India that the artisan must come to a city if he is to live and must associate with the most heinous of men and women for tenancy for all the God given space worth tenanting is being taken up by you for your garages and your promenades. The artisan man and woman at first pure and untainted become a citizen and a citoyenne cold with all the cynicism and hardening of soul one used to expect to find only in the West. The city fathers of Bombay are ruining India's manhood as well as womanhood.

Night after night the hell-orgies I shall not pollute the epithet Bacchanalian—of this locality are witnessed by parties of hundreds of young men and boys. Some are on a visit to Bombay and know these vassails are the most interesting sight in Bombay and have come in a big group sufficiently protective against allurements and self-yielding. Others make this "Patra" (as they call it) their regular means of diversion from their work and from their studies. After the day's tending over the desk or the pedagogue's wearying lectures it is pleasant to find a thrill of excitement and pleasure running through one's veins at the expense other than a few shameless gestures, exchange of ribald jokes, ever-waiting talk with the hyaena behind the cage bars. They are so easily within reach. All theatres are there. A good many Cine-Houses are also there. One always finds pretext to go there and there is no master with a muster roll. Bombay teems with millions. None has any leisure to identify any one else.

So the process goes on. Though I should not care for the Epicurean and wealthseeking men of Bombay. I am convinced the Nemesis that overcome Pompeii is theirs, but I am concerned with the boys of Bombay—the hopes of India and I cannot allow them to be sacrificed in this hell fire of Mammon-worship. I warn the parents of Bombay if they value their homes and their sons, they must get this meltering cauldron of horror removed at once from where it is at present. I am not ashamed to say I have seen these things myself. That would be unpardonable prudeny and I would be sinning against myself. I warn them because I see the shadow daily and hourly extending its claws. The souls of many a bright young man are daily being tainted with disease and destroyed without of course the least intention on their heart. The injection carried to the mofussil does even greater harm. It breeds national immorality. Life all over India is being demoralized by the shameless example of her modern cities.—Yours, etc.

U. K. OZA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in your to-day's issue Mr. Tairsee's letter to the shareholders of the Anglo-Indian and Colonial Navigation Company and entirely support him in the warning note he has sounded and invite the attention of all shareholders to what they stand to lose by precipitating liquidation either compulsory or voluntary. A formal winding up of the Company will have to resort to but I strongly protest against forcing a liquidation at a premature stage which will only have the effect of bringing more money into the pocket of the Liquidator, whoever may be finally appointed either by the Court or by the shareholders. Mr. Tairsee's proposal not to appoint a sole liquidator but to have a committee deserves the support of every shareholder who really cares for his interests. As a member of the committee appointed by the shareholders I am entirely at one with Mr. Tairsee that the treatment the other members of the committee have received at the hands of two of their colleagues Messrs. M. A. Haveliwalla and S. B. Billimoria is to say the least lacking in that courtesy due to their colleagues of whom I am one.—Yours, etc.

RAHIM VALLY MAHOMED.

Bombay, June 1.

"A CALLOUS GOVERNMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Re your article bearing the above heading in to-day's "Chronicle", may I through the medium of your paper appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to forward a small portion of the Tilak Swaraj Fund for the urgent relief of the poor and the oppressed labourers of Assam? Nobody would take any objection to the utilisation of the Tilak Fund for the sake of down-trodden humanity. I also appeal to the Ali Brothers and other Khilafat workers to relieve the sufferings of the Assam labourers thereby strengthening the bonds of Hindu-Muslim unity.—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following in your esteemed daily and oblige:—

The New Viceroy has come to India with Justice and Equity as has been repeatedly announced by him in his numerous speeches at different places. Alike his predecessor Lord Chelmsford, during his tour in Punjab, Lord Reading has advised the Indians to "forget and forgive!" Now let us see what measures have the burcaucrats adopted!

Have the bureaucratic organs pursued the advice which the two Viceroys have so magnificently tried to press upon?

No! But on the contrary they have pursued the measures, which have embittered the feelings and made it impossible for a true nationalist—a patriot—to comply with the request 'Forget and Forgive."

Glance throughout the length and breadth of India and what do we find? Nothing but Repression! whether just or unjust not I am to judge. Is this the way the Viceroy means to "Forget and Forgive?"

What do the recent alarming arrests of Non-Cooperators in Sikarpur and Rae Barelly and at else places mean? Can we, Sir, Indians with a true and patriotic heart, burning for our Motherland—solely thinking for her freedom—Swaraj—Forget and Forgive and that under these (italic) circumstances.—Yours, etc.

'M'.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your report of my speech on the occasion of Mr. K. B. F. Bharucha's address, as published in your issue of 27th inst. I shall thank you to correct a mistake that has inadvertently crept in, as is clear from the context itself viz. in the 15th line of your report of my speech where I have been made to say that French Historians have exposed several untruths in English History, while I stated that they had exposed several untruths in Ancient History.

I shall thank you to see that it is corrected.—Yours, etc.

K. K. SUNTOKE.

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per cent
„ (Dress) .. .. „ 3 „ „
„ (New) .. .. „ 3 „ „

ORDERED READY FOR WEAR at the

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

The Bombay Chronicle

OUR SHORT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR short Advertisement Columns are specially meant for the benefit and convenience of our readers. Accordingly the rates have been fixed very low to enable private individuals to make extensive use of them for all practical purposes and thereby save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity.

IF you want a clerk, an engineer, a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khitmutgar just advertise in a few short lines for a few days and you will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a very short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to other people.

The Housing Problem.

IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement column will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can as well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your Own Master.

IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

No Middlemen

Many gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: traders and merchants sometime use the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with vexatious enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any consideration.

Special service.

THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office.

As Interesting as News.

THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages.

IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations *re* their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager,

The Bombay Chronicle

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

WICHITA

TRUCKS

CAPACITY

Two Ton to Four Tons.

2 TON	Rs. 11,000
3 „	„ 12,000
4 „	„ 13,000

For immediate delivery.

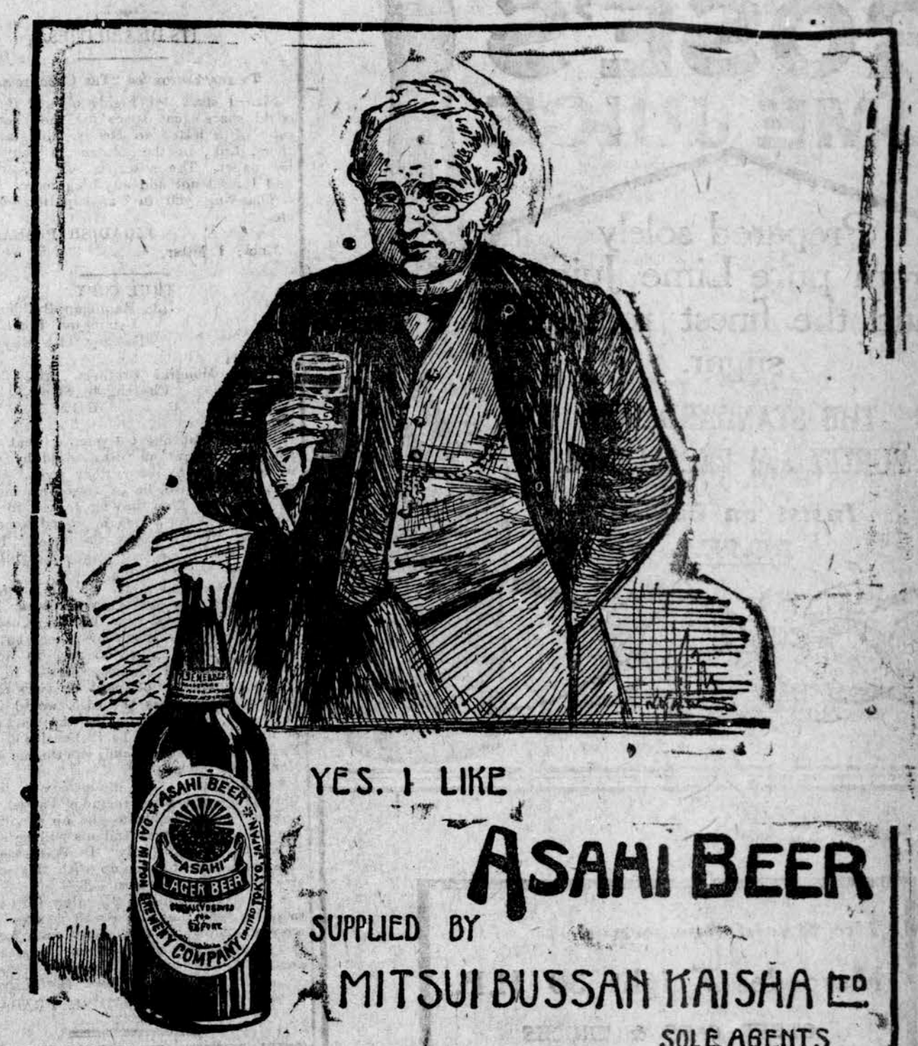
Can be seen and tried at:

Hormasji Sorabji & Sons

4, New Queen's Road,

BOMBAY.

Tele: No. 1560.



YES. I LIKE

ASAHI BEER

SUPPLIED BY

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS

BOMBAY.

IVORY WORKS

12, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Ghosh Dastider & Co.,

Manufacturers of:—

Ivory Brooch with names Re. 1. Buttons, Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys, etc. Repairings are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale buyers.

Everything what Commercial Traveller Needs—

ALL LEATHER GOODS
HOLD ALLS
KIT BAGS
HATS CAPS
SHIRTS COLLARS
BOOTS SHOES
etc, etc.,

Fresh Stocks received by every mail from England and America.

O. S. CASSIM & Bros.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL APOLLO BUNDRE

OPEN TO ALL

ACCESSORIES.

Spare 14 ct. Gold nib	Rs. 3 8	Safety Paper Fastener per 100.	Rs. 1 0
Rebate for old nib	„ 0 12	Hygenic Moistener	„ 0 0
Spare cap, feed Neck or Barrel each	„ 0 12	Never-Dull Magazine Pencil	„ 5 8
Self filler or Propeller part	„ 1 8	„ „ Spare leads six	„ 0 8
To ensure correct fitting send pen to us.		Safety Nail Clipper with file	„ 1 4
Calendar Clip for Pencil each	0 8	„ „ without file	„ 1 0

FACTORY SALES COMPANY, Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

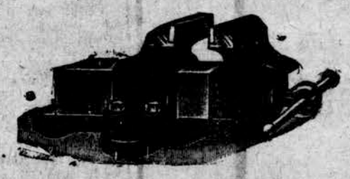
WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?

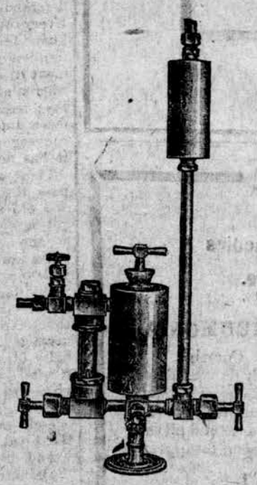
1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals.

O. O. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra.

No family rich or poor should be without one.

ENGINEER & Co. PYDHONIE, BOMBAY 3.





KURWA. .

AND

KAJIJI. . .

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers* AND *Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Telephone No. 633. *Telegrams:*—KATHIKA

Office and Showroom:

356-58, Abdul Rehman St., BOMBAY

Inquiries & Correspondence invited.

GENUINE 4711 ORIGINAL

EAU de COLOGNE

IN ALL SIZES
MADE IN COLOGNE, GERMANY.
PRICES MODERATE.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART Ltd.
219 CENTURY BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Build up YOUR HEALTH! with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

Feed Brain your Nerves and WITH

REGINUS

HEALTH STRENGTH VITALITY REVIVED.

Price per Phial, Re. 1, Doz. Rs. 10.

OUR SPECIALITIES

ASTHMA—Dry cough with sticky phlegm, hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs. 5.

BLOOD MIXTURE—All sorts of blood poison scurvy, erruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Per Bo. Rs. 5

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS

RANAGHAT, BENGAL.

Sole Agents:

Messrs. B. G. Jack & Co.,

46-48 Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

ZARINA HAIR OILS.

THE DAINTY AND SUPERB HAIR DRESSINGS OF THE DAY.

ZARINA
Red Rose Hair Oil.
The favourite hair dressing so popular everywhere. Delicately perfumed with Otto of Virgin Roses.

ZARINA
White ose
A colourless preparation appealing to all lovers of the White Rose.

ZARINA
Jasmine Hair
The pet of the ladies, a golden colour liquid, fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower.

ZARINA
Cocoanut Hair Oil.
Made from selected fruits, Never turns rancid. Perfumed with Otto of Roses.

ZARINA CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL.

The speciality of the firm. Unsurpassed a for promoting growth and preventing hair falling off.

MADON, SONS & CO.

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHAL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.